

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1332 Fasli

(6th October 1922 to 5th October 1923 A.D.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

HYDERABAD-DECCAN

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1924

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARA	PAGE
NOII	1
GENERAL SUMMARY	12
CHAPTER I	
PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	1
CHAPTER II.	
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND	
SECTION I	
Land Revenue	
1 Control	2
2 Total Land Revenue	2
3 Total Area and Gross Assessment	2
4 Details of Remissions	2
5 Collections	3
6 Coercive Processes	3
7 Other Sources of Land Revenue	3
SECTION II	
Survey and Settlement	
8 Control	3
9 Original Survey	3
10 Original Classification	4
11 Revision Work	4
12 Announcement of Rates	4
13 Boundary Disputes	4
14 Survey Maps	4
15 Cost of the Department	4
SECTION III	
Inam Settlement	
16 Control	4
17 Result of Inam Enquiries	4
18 Classification of Inam Claims	4
19 Inam Certificates	5
SECTION IV	
Excise	
20 Control	5
21 Total Excise Revenue	5
22 Revenue from country Spirits—Sendhi and Gulmohwa	5
23 Cantonment Abkari	5
24 Opium	5
25 Hemp Drug	5
26 Poisonous Drugs	5
27 Consumption of Liquor	5
28 Abkari Offences	6
29 Cost of the Department	6

SECTION V

Forest

30	Control	6
31	Forest Area	6
32	Demarcation	6
33	Forest Survey	6
34	Communications and Buildings	7
35	Forest Offences	7
36	Fire Protection and Protection from Cattle	7
37	Sylviculture	7
38	Exploitation	7
39	Major Forest Produce	7
40	Minor Forest Produce	7
41	Finance	8
42	General	8

SECTION VI

Customs

43	Control	8
44	Revenue	8
45	Imports of Gold and Silver	9
46	Smuggling Cases	9
47	Cost of the Department	9

SECTION VII

Wards' Estates

48	Control	9
49	Number of Estates	9
50	Jamabandi	9
51	Finance	10
52	Liabilities of the Estates	10
53	Fees and Management Charges	10
54	General Improvement	10
55	Survey and Settlement	10
56	Education of Wards	10

SECTION VIII

Well Irrigation

57	Number and Cost of Wells	10
58	Area Irrigated by New Wells	11

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

SECTION I

Legislative Council

59	Control	12
60	Constitution	12
61	Acts	12
62	Bills	12
63	Cost of the Department	12

SECTION II.

Civil Justice

64	Tribunals	13
65	Litigation	13
66	Disposal of Business	14
67	Execution of Decrees	14
68	Number of Regular Appeals and Disposals	15
69	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals and Disposals	15
70	Finance	15
71	Law classes	15
72	Examination	15
73	Paigah and Jagir <i>Ilaqas</i>	15

SECTION III.

Criminal Justice

74	Tribunals ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
75	Business in the Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	16
76	Sessions Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
77	Appeals ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
78	Finance ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
79	Paigah and Jagir Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	18

SECTION IV.

City Police

80	Control ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
81	Strength ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
82	Dismissals ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
83	Punishments and Rewards ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
84	Cognizable Crime ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
85	Detection and Prevention of Crime ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
86	Property Stolen and Recovered ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
87	Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
88	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	19

SECTION V.

District Police

89	Control ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
90	Strength ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
91	Literacy ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
92	Punishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
93	Rewards ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
94	Cognizable Crime ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
95	Detection of Cognizable Crime ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
96	Persons in Police Cases ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
97	Property Stolen and Recovered ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
98	Crime in Jagir <i>Ilaga</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
99	Criminal Investigation Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
100	Finger Print Bureau ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
101	Warrants and Summonses ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
102	Police Training School ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
103	Sikh Force ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
104	Police and Sikh Boys' School ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
105	The Widow Provident Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
106	Death from snake bite, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
107	Cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	21

SECTION VI.

Jails

108	Control ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
109	Number of Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
110	Jail Population ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
111	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
112	Under-trial Prisoners ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
113	Juveniles ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
114	Jalna Reformatory School ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
115	Nature and Length of Sentences ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
116	Punishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
117	Remissions ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
118	Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
119	Vital Statistics ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
120	Receipt and Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	23

SECTION VII.

Registration

121	Control ..	..	..	..	..	..	23
122	Registry offices ..	..	..	..	..	..	23
123	Registration ..	..	..	..	..	..	23
124	Finance ..	..	..	..	..	..	23

SECTION VIII

Hyderabad Municipality

125	Control	23
126	Receipts	23
127	Expenditure	24
128	Roads	24
129	Dams	24
130	Lighting	24
131	Road Watering	24
132	Miscellaneous	24

SECTION IX

Local Funds

133	Number and Constitution of Local Boards	25
134	Finance	25

SECTION X

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

(A) *Regular Troops*

135	Control	25
136	Regular Troops	25
137	Magazine	26
138	Medical Department	26

(B) *Irregular Troops*

139	Control	26
140	Strength and Cost	26
141	Nazim Dispensary	26
142	Total Military Expenditure	26

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

SECTION I

Agriculture

143	Control	27
144	Cotton	27
145	Eri Silk Industry	27
146	Sugarcane	27
147	Miscellaneous Experiments	27
148	Implements and Machinery	27
149	Exhibition	27
150	Agricultural Engineering	28
151	Cost	28

SECTION II

Weather and Crops

152	Rainfall	28
153	Season of 1332 F' ..	28
154	Acreage and Outturn of Principal Crops . . .	29

SECTION III

Co-operative Credit Societies

155	Control	29
156	Societies . . .	29
157	Members . . .	29
158	Working Capital and Liability . . .	29
159	Demand and Collection	29
160	Central Banks	29

161	Agricultural Societies	..	..	..	..	30
162	Non-Agricultural Societies	..	..	..	..	30
163	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	30
164	Cost of the Department	..	..	..	..	30

SECTION IV.

Factories

165	Spinning and Weaving Mills, etc.	..	..	..	..	30
166	Other Factories	..	..	..	..	31
167	Control of Factories	..	..	..	..	31

SECTION V.

Trade

168	Trade Statistics	..	..	..	..	31
169	Imports and Exports	..	..	..	..	32
170	Imports	..	..	..	..	32
171	Exports	..	..	..	..	32
172	Aggregate Trade	..	..	..	..	32
173	Principal Imports and Exports carried by Rail	..	..	..	..	33

SECTION VI.

174	Control	..	..	..	..	33
175	Industrial Alcohol Factory	..	..	..	..	33
176	Government Demonstration Weaving Factory	..	..	..	..	33
177	Industrial Laboratory	..	..	..	..	34
178	Industrial Exhibition	..	..	..	..	34
179	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	34

SECTION VII.

Public Works Department

180	General	34
-----	---------	----	----	----	----	----

(A) *Irrigation Branch*

181	Control	..	..	..	..	85
182	Budget Grant and Expenditure	..	..	..	..	86
183	Cost of the Staff	..	..	..	..	86
184	Expenditure on Works	..	..	..	..	86
185	Himayat Sagar Project	..	..	..	..	86
186	Field Operations and Surveys	..	..	..	..	86
187	Special Buildings Division	..	..	..	..	86
188	Capital Works	..	..	..	..	86

(B) *General Branch*

189	Control	..	..	..	..	87
190	Budget Grant and Expenditure	..	..	..	..	87
191	Cost of the Staff	..	..	..	..	87
192	Expenditure on Works	..	..	..	..	87
193	Buildings	..	..	..	..	87
194	Communications	..	..	..	..	87
195	Water Works	..	..	..	..	87

SECTION VIII.

Telephone Department

196	Control	..	..	..	..	88
197	Telephone Lines	..	..	..	..	88
198	Reconstruction Scheme	..	..	..	..	88
199	Income and Expenditure	..	..	..	..	88

SECTION IX.

Railways

200	Open Mileage	..	..	..	..	88
201	New Construction	..	..	..	..	89
202	Surveys	..	..	..	..	89
203	Government Holdings in the Railways	..	..	..	..	89

204	Earnings	36
205	Guaranteed Interest	36
206	Contingent Liability Account	39
207	Old Hyderabad Share	40
208	Dividend	40

SECTION X

Mines and Quarries

209	Control	40
210	Out-put of Minerals	40
211	Dead Rent	40
212	Accidents	40
213	Licenses	40
214	Geological Survey	40
215	Shahabad Stone Quarries	40

SECTION XI

Postal Department

216	Control	40
217	Saving Banks	41
218	Money Orders, V. P. and Insured Articles	41
219	Post Offices and Letter Boxes	41
220	Articles Issued	41
221	Articles Delivered	41
222	Offences by Postal Employees	41
223	Offences by Outsiders	41
224	Complaints from the Public	41
225	Dead Letter Office	42
226	Articles received from British Post Offices	42
227	Postal Forms	42
228	Expenditure on Postal Buildings	42
229	Sale of Quinine	42
230	Financial Results	42
231	Reforms	42

SECTION XII

Mint Department

232	Control	42
233	Silver and Copper Coinage	43
234	Coins in Circulation	43
235	Silver supply	43
236	Melting Operation	43
237	Assay Work	43
238	Purchase of Gold	43
239	Gold Coinage	44
240	Expenditure	44

SECTION XIII

Stamp Department

241	Control	44
242	Stamps in Stock	44
243	Stamps manufactured	45
244	Stamps supplied to different <i>Ilaqas</i>	45
245	Income and Expenditure	45

SECTION XIV

Civil Veterinary Department

246	Control	45
247	Contagious diseases	45
248	Inoculations	46
249	Hospitals and Dispensaries	46
250	Bombay Veterinary College	46
251	Number of Horse Stallions	46
252	Horse Breeding Operations	46

253	Cattle Breedings	.	.	..	16
254	Horse and Cattle Shows and Fairs	.	.	.	16
255	General	.	.	.	16
256	Expenditure	.	.	.	16

CHAPTER V.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION I

Medical Relief

257	Control	.	.	.	17
258	Medical Institutions	.	.	.	17
259	Relief	.	.	.	17
260	The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory	.	.	.	17
261	X-Ray Department	.	.	.	17
262	Usmania Medical College	.	.	.	17
263	Dhias Class	.	.	.	18
264	Compounders Class	.	.	.	18
265	Nurses School	.	.	.	18
266	Clinical Training	.	.	.	18
267	Expenditure	.	.	.	48

SECTION II

Vaccination

268	Number of Vaccinations etc	.	.	.	48
269	Supply of Lymph	.	.	.	18
270	Training of Vaccinators	.	.	.	18
271	Expenditure	.	.	.	48

SECTION III

Sanitation

272	Cholera	.	.	..	48
273	Small-Pox	.	.	.	49
274	Malarial Fevers	.	.	.	49
275	Influenza	.	.	.	49
276	Plague	.	.	.	49
277	Travelling Dispensaries	.	.	.	49
278	Expenditure	.	.	.	49
279	Vital Statistics	.	.	.	49

SECTION IV

Yunani Medical Department

280	Number of Dispensaries	.	.	.	49
281	Relief	.	.	.	49
282	Medical Stores	..	.	..	50
283	Medical School	.	.	.	50
284	Expenditure	..	.	..	50

SECTION V

Lunatic Asylum

285	Lunatic Asylum	.	.	.	50
286	Cost	..	.	.	50

CHAPTER VI.

INSTRUCTION

SECTION I

Education

287	Number of Schools and Scholars	.	..	.	..	51
288	Expenditure	.	.	.	.	51
289	Usmania University	.	..	.	..	52
290	Nizam College	..	..	..	..	52

291	Control	..	..	..	..	..	53
292	English High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	53
293	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	53
294	Usmania High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	53
295	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	53
296	Middle Schools for Boys	..	..	..	..	..	53
297	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	51
298	Results of Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	51
299	Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	51
300	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	51
301	Results of Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	51
302	Education of Depressed classes	..	..	..	..	..	51
303	Girls' School	..	..	..	..	..	51
304	Results of Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	55
305	Cost of Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	..	55
306	Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..	55
307	Normal Schools for Male Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	55
308	Normal Schools for Female Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	56
309	Hyderabad Engineering School	..	..	..	..	..	56
310	Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	55
311	Religious Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	56
312	Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	56
313	Scholarships	..	..	..	..	..	57
314	School Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	57
315	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	57
316	Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	57

SECTION II.

Literature and Press

317	Number of Books	..	..	..	..	..	57
318	Presses	..	..	..	..	..	57
319	Journalism	..	..	..	..	..	57
320	Registration	..	..	..	..	..	57

SECTION III.

Nizamiah Observatory

321	Control	..	..	..	..	..	57
322	Work done	..	..	..	..	..	57
323	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	58

CHAPTER VII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure

324	Service Heads	..	..	..	..	..	59
325	Revenue Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	60
326	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	60
327	Customs	..	..	..	..	..	61
328	Excise	..	..	..	..	..	61
329	Opium	..	..	..	..	..	61
330	Interest	..	..	..	..	..	61
331	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	61
332	Railways	..	..	..	..	..	61
333	Famine	..	..	..	..	..	61
334	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	61
335	Other Heads	..	..	..	..	..	61

Over Estimates

336	Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	61
337	Development	..	..	..	..	..	61
338	Other Heads	..	..	..	..	..	61
339	Service Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	62-63
340	Municipality and Public Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	64
341	Buildings and Communications	..	..	..	..	..	65

342	Development Department ..	..	..	..	..	65
343	Capital Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	65
344	Investments ..	..	..	..	..	65
345	Debt Heads ..	..	..	..	..	66
346	Government Debt ..	..	..	..	..	66
347	Reserves ..	..	..	..	..	66
348	Deposits Bearing Interest ..	..	..	..	..	66
349	Deposits not Bearing Interest ..	..	..	..	..	66
350	Advances Bearing Interest ..	..	..	..	..	66
351	Advances not Bearing Interest ..	..	..	..	..	67
352	Remittances and Cheques ..	..	..	..	..	67
353	Departmental Balances ..	..	..	..	..	67
354	Balances ..	..	..	..	..	67

SECTION II.

Paper Currency

855	Note Issue ..	..	..	..	..	67
356	Circulation ..	..	..	..	..	68
357	Reserve ..	..	..	..	..	68

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department

358	Control ..	..	..	..	..	69
359	Budget Provision and Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	69
360	Details of Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	69
361	New Measures ..	..	..	..	..	69

SECTION II.

Electricity Department

362	Control ..	..	..	..	..	70
363	Number of Lines ..	..	..	..	..	70
364	Receipts and Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	70
365	Changes ..	..	..	..	..	70

SECTION III.

Workshop

366	Work done during 1332 F...	..	..	..	..	70
367	Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	70

SECTION IV.

City Improvement Board

368	Control ..	..	..	..	..	70
369	Works ..	..	..	..	..	71
370	Cost of the Department ..	..	..	..	..	71

SECTION V.

Department of Statistics

371	Control ..	..	..	..	..	71
372	Work done ..	..	..	..	..	71
373	Cost of the Department ..	..	..	..	..	71

SECTION VI.

The Gazetteer Department

374	Control ..	..	..	..	..	71
375	Origin ..	..	..	..	..	71
376	Cost of the Department ..	..	..	..	..	71

X

SECTION VII.

Development Department

377	Colonization	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
378	Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	72

SECTION VIII.

Archæology

379	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
380	Work done in 1331 and 1332 F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
381	Cost of the Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	73

SECTION IX.

Government Central Press

382	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
383	Printing and Binding	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
384	Type Foundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
385	Nastaliq Type	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
386	Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
387	Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
388	Jareeda	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
389	Receipts and Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
390	General	..	..	..	..	..	..	74

Note

THIS Report has been compiled partly by Mr. Inayat Hussain, B.A., and partly by Mr. M. Naseer-ud-Din Khan, M.A., (Edin.), F.S.S., F.R.Ec.S., Assistant Secretary in Finance Department, under my general supervision to which I was able to give only such time as I could spare from other pressing work.

HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,

Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

There was no change in the Administration during the year under review except that Mr Abdulla Yusuf Ali I.C.S., (Retired) Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Commerce was relieved of his duties.

2 Among the reforms which were introduced during the year the following were the more important —

(i) The Jail Department which had hitherto been under the direct control of the Director-General of District Police was placed in-charge of Lieut.-Colonel B. Jivan Singh, C.I.E., I.M.S., (Retired) Director, Medical Department.

(ii) In the Usmania University College new classes in History, Mathematics, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Muslim Theology, were opened for the M.A. degree.

(iii) The Usmania Central Technical Institute was inaugurated at Hyderabad, as an adjunct to the Mint-Workshop, under the Principalship of Mr R. L. Gamlen M.I.E.E., Mint Master.

(iv) Post Office Saving Banks were opened for the first time during the year.

3 On the whole, the rainfall although 6 per cent lower than normal was fairly distributed and seasonal and the crops satisfactory. The out-turn of *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops in Maratwara was estimated at 8 to 16 annas in the rupee but in Telangana the estimated out-turn of early rice crop was 8 to 10 and that of late rice crop 8 to 12 annas in the rupee. The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions rose from Rs. 3,257 lakhs to Rs. 3,623 lakhs being a rise of 11.25 per cent.

4 There was a decrease of about 29 lakhs in the total collections under all heads of Land Revenue (272 lakhs against 301 lakhs) due to larger remissions granted during the year on account of bad season amounting in all to Rs. 68,39,833 as against Rs. 42,66,590 in 1331 Fash. The percentage of remissions to total assessment (Rs. 3,17,14,492) was 21.57 against 13.64 in the preceding year, being 3.44 against 2.37 in Maratwara and 36.36 against 22.82 in Telangana. The net demand under *ryotwari* land revenue including *Swar Jamabandi* was Rs. 2,56,61,426. Of this, Rs. 20,736 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 2,49,23,161 were collected. The percentage of collections to the net demand was 97.12 as against 96.37 in 1331 Fash. The total arrears of *ryotwari* revenue at the close of 1332 Fash were Rs. 44,49,456 against Rs. 47,49,251 in 1331 Fash: the heaviest being in the Telangana Districts. The arrears of revenue other than *ryotwari* at the close of 1332 Fash were Rs. 10,74,248 against Rs. 9,04,729 in the preceding year.

5 Original survey operations were conducted in 10 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 172 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area surveyed measured 2,39,969 acres as against 6,42,706 in 1331 Fash. Original classification work was carried out in 10 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 141 villages of the Warangal Division, the total area classified being 1,38,526 acres against

2,93,684 acres in the previous year. The fall in the areas originally surveyed and classified is due to the fact that the original survey and classification work throughout the Dominions is practically complete and at present the principal work of the Settlement Department consists in revising the original settlement work of the Taluqs as their period of settlement expires. Revision work was undertaken in 744 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 369 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area revised measured 22,96,227 acres against 15,65,255 acres in the preceding year. Revised rates were introduced in 544 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 208 villages of the Warangal Division. The increase in assessment amounted to Rs. 4,02,059 as against Rs. 3,14,725 in 1331 Fasli.

6. During the year under report Inams of the assessed value of Rs. 46,070 were confirmed in perpetuity and Inams worth Rs. 8,116 were resumed.

Excise. 7. The gross Excise revenue increased from Rs. 1,59,88,184 in 1331 Fasli to Rs. 1,63,46,756 in 1332 Fasli. Deducting compensation to Jagirdars and sums payable to the British Cantonments, etc. the net Excise revenue was Rs. 1,44,67,310 against Rs. 1,40,71,588 in the preceding year. The net revenue on account of country spirits, *sendhi* and *gulumhwa* flowers was Rs. 1,34,05,643 against Rs. 1,32,07,194 in 1331 Fasli. The net opium revenue amounted to Rs. 8,23,971 as against Rs. 6,40,656 in the preceding year. The net income from *ganja* and *bhang* was Rs. 2,37,696 as against Rs. 2,23,738. Besides the ordinary Excise revenue there was an income of Rs. 34,877 from the sale of poisonous drugs as against Rs. 37,304 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Excise Department was Rs. 8,97,701 as against Rs. 8,99,835 in 1331 Fasli.

Forests. 8. As a result of rectification of areas, the total forest area was increased from 9,361.01 square miles to 9,563.51 square miles and 242.64 miles of new demarcation lines were cut during the year under report against 166.53 in 1331 Fasli. Natural reproduction from seedlings and coppice was fair in all the Divisions especially in felled coupes. Experiments in artificial reproductions in seeds and seedlings were tried in the Forest divisions with varying success. Attempts were also being made to re-establish the valuable sandal plant in the forests of Mahrattwara where it once grew in abundance. The area under systematic working was the same as in the preceding year *viz.*, 4,42,377 acres. and of this an area of 13,055 acres was already exploited. During the year there was an appreciable increase in the Forest revenue, Rs. 12,01,971 against 9,57,026 in 1331 Fasli. The total expenditure on the Department also rose from Rs. 7,77,974 to Rs. 8,42,779. On the joint inspection reports of Revenue and Forest Officers as regards the areas suited for colonization, Government passed orders directing that in the interests of the agricultural population and general prosperity of the State, no *gairan* or *rumnas* should be given away for cultivation, and that for the present only 3 lakhs of acres should be excised from the Forest areas under the control of the Forest Department and 4 lakhs of acres from the areas under the control of the Revenue Department. It was further directed that no forest area should be given for colonization in the Mahrattwara and Carnatic districts, nor areas lying close to railway lines and those worked systematically under regular working plans or schemes.

Customs. 9. The total Customs revenue realized during the year decreased by Rs. 17,179 (from Rs. 1,33,05,833 to Rs. 1,33,23,012), the fall being largely the result of a general failure of agricultural crops in the Raichur District and poorness of the cotton crops in the Mahrattwara tract.

Wards' Estates. 10. The total number of Estates under the control of the Court of Wards at the end of 1332 Fasli was 77 against 68 in the preceding year and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 32,95,109 as against Rs. 26,04,159 in 1331 Fasli. The outside liabilities amounted in all to Rs. 30,64,633. Of this sum, liabilities amounting to

Rs. 1,07,529 were admitted and Rs. 5,30,713 rejected, leaving suits to the extent of Rs. 24,26,391 pending investigation, at the close of the year, in the Civil Courts and in the Court of Wards. The balance of admitted inter-estate and outside liabilities at the end of 1331 Fasli was Rs. 7,29,365. Adding the liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,07,529 admitted during the year, the total of liabilities amounted to Rs. 8,36,894. Of this Rs. 1,60,249 were paid off, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 6,76,645.

11. During 1332 Fasli 703 wells were sunk in the Dominions at an average cost of Rs. 203 per well. The total area irrigated by new wells was 952 acres against 2,617, 9,021 and 3,000 acres in 1331, 1330 and 1329 Fasli, respectively; these variations are due to the fact that the extent of irrigated area depends largely on the available supply of water and the convenience of the cultivators.

12. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year under report. Three Council meetings and 12 Select Committee meetings were held in 1332 Fasli as against 2 and 28, respectively, in the previous year. The Legislative Council passed 2 Acts, and 8 Bills were before the Council at the close of the year.

13. As compared with the previous year, the total number of Original cases instituted in the Civil Courts showed an increase of 11 per cent., and 82 per cent. of the total litigation of the State was in the Munsiffs' Courts, which were established under the new scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions and to which the poorer class of ryots resort.

Including arrears the number of cases for disposal was about the same as in the previous year (40,995 against 40,683). Of these, 64.1 per cent. were disposed of. The average duration of a suit in contested cases decreased from 395 days to 315 days, while the duration in uncontested cases increased from 116 days to 163 days. Taking the contested and uncontested cases together, the average duration of a suit increased from 188 days to 205 days. There was a slight decrease in the number of applications for the execution of decrees in 1332 Fasli as compared with the previous year. Of these, 59.11 per cent. were disposed of against 59.03 per cent. There was an increase in the number of regular civil appeals as well as in miscellaneous civil appeals and revisions. The duration of appeal was highest in the Divisional Courts when compared with other Civil Courts, 320 days in the regular appeal and 172 days in a miscellaneous appeal.

14. The total number of disposable cases before the Criminal Courts was nearly the same as in 1331 Fasli with a slight fall in the total number of disposals as compared with the previous year. The percentage of disposal was highest in the Balda Courts and lowest in the Sessions Courts. There was an increase in the total number of persons under trial for criminal offences. The percentage of convictions fell from 20 in 1331 Fasli to 17 in 1332 Fasli. The average duration of the original cases of all Criminal Courts was 39 days against 35 days in 1331 Fasli. The total number of criminal appeals, revisions and confirmation cases before various courts was 4,067, and of these 3,424 were disposed of. In the High Court the duration increased from 32 to 35 days but it fell from 71 days to 65 days in the Sessions Courts and from 69 to 54 days in the Magistrates' Courts.

15. During the year under report the number of true cases of cognizable crime decreased from 1,470 to 1,238, murder cases from 5 to 3, nuisance cases from 255 to 172. The percentage of cases detected rose from 80.07 to 88.41. Out of 1,146 cases brought before the court 1,076 were disposed of. The percentage of convictions fell from 71.45 in 1331 Fasli to 65.4 in 1332 Fasli. The value

of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 80,817 against Rs. 91,325 in 1331 Fasli whilst the percentage of property recovered was 75·02 against 52·06.

16. There was less crime during the year under review than in the previous year owing to the season having been on the whole good. The total number of cognizable cases declined from 6,245 to 5,390 or a decrease of 13·6 per cent. Compared with the previous year grave crimes were reduced by 202. Except in murder cases, which increased from 98 to 137 this decrease was under all heads of grave crimes but particularly under dacoity and robbery which showed a fall of 41·5 per cent. and 28·3 per cent. respectively. Of the cases under investigation 71 per cent. were traced against 72 per cent. in 1331 Fasli. Out of the total number of cases *challaned* by the Police (3,533) and those pending enquiry in the Courts (619) 3,522 cases were decided by the Courts. The value of property reported to have been stolen in 1332 Fasli was Rs. 3,69,601 against Rs. 3,94,825 in 1331 Fasli. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,57,674 against Rs. 1,67,228. the percentage of recovery being the same as in the preceding year *viz.* 42·6.

17. There was considerable fall in the total jail population and in the daily average strength, the former being 10,105 against 13,307 and the latter 2,151 against 2,781. The offences under jail rules decreased from 191 to 165. Fourteen convicts and 3 under-trial prisoners escaped during the year, and of these 3 convicts and one undertrial prisoner were re-captured. The death rate per *mille* of the jail population fell from 35·9 in 1331 Fasli to 14·8 in 1332 Fasli. The heavy increase in the average cost per head of the daily average of sick—Rs. 383-11-0 against Rs. 327-10-0 in 1331 Fasli—is almost entirely due to the enhancement in the pay of the Medical Officer (who was promoted from the grade of Assistant Surgeon to that of Civil Surgeon) at the Central Jail, Hyderabad.

18. The number of registrations effected during the year increased from 34,367 to 36,915 and the aggregate value of these documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases etc., rose from Rs. 2,62,35,632 to Rs. 2,86,82,281. The receipts of the Registration Department rose from Rs. 2,97,976 to Rs. 3,28,958 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,57,760 to Rs. 1,66,927.

19. The total receipts of the Hyderabad Municipality increased from Rs. 8,33,880 to Rs. 8,81,895, the main increase being under the House Tax. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 7,57,033 to Rs. 8,10,762, the excess being due to the purchase of furniture and utensils for the Peace Memorial Sarai at Nampalli and of new pipes and wheels for the fire engine, initial expenses for the installation of lights in new localities, entertainment of temporary establishment in the Municipal Workshop, construction of additional drains and payment of additional expenses incurred for lighting in 1331 Fasli.

20. As before, there were 15 District and 103 Taluq Boards during the year under report. The receipts totalled Rs. 22,69,164 against Rs. 23,30,978 in 1331 Fasli and the expenditure Rs. 26,30,089 against Rs. 17,67,035, the excess having been financed from accumulated balances.

21. There was appreciable decrease in the total expenditure of the Military Department in 1332 Fasli, Rs. 59,01,994 as against Rs. 59,95,086 in the previous year.

22. As in the previous year, the Department was chiefly occupied with the improvement of cotton and the restoration of the indigenous long staple variety known as "Hyderabad Gaorani." Ten thousand and seventy candies of selected gaorani

seed purchased for Rs. 2,41,500 were distributed as *Takavi* among the cultivators in four taluks of Parbhani District, one Taluk in Birk District, the area sown with this seed being 3,85,150 acres. The total amount recovered and refunded to Government Treasury under the Takavi Rules was Rs. 2,79,747. The other directions in which the Department was engaged were the encouragement of *eri* silk industry, experiments with sugar-cane, and reclamation of alkaline soils. Factories for the manufacture of iron implements were for the first time started in the Dominions, the places selected being Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Usmanabad and Hanamkunda

23. The total rainfall in the Dominions for the monsoon period was less than normal, being 28·18 inches against the average rainfall of 32·11 inches in the previous year. It was, however, fairly well distributed and on the whole seasonal. The South-West monsoon started well and rainfall was fairly good to the end of July, which enabled the sowings of the *kharif* and early rice crops to be commenced in right time. The current, however, weakened in the first week of August but fortunately it became active towards the close of the month giving copious rain in all districts except Gulbarga, Raichur, Osmanabad, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda, where the *kharif* and the early rice crops suffered through insufficient rain. The North-East monsoon began with scattered showers, but the *rabi* sowings were commenced in good time though the late rains in March damaged the *rabi* harvest to some extent.

24. The number of Co-operative Credit Societies in the State rose from 1,464 to 1,546, of which 19 were Central Banks, 1,324 Agricultural and 203 Non-Agricultural Banks. The total number of members also increased from 38,434 to 40,263. The working capital of the Central Banks, the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural societies increased from Rs. 90,33,113 to Rs. 97,95,070 and of this the owned capital of these societies (Share money and Reserve Fund combined) exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 5,19,849 and amounted to Rs. 29,73,115 which works up to 30·35 per cent. of the total working capital. The total amount of loans from Government and Central Banks was reduced from Rs. 44,11,421 in 1331 Fasli to Rs. 42,45,263 in 1332 Fasli. This increase of their owned capital on the one side, and reduction in their liability on account of the foreign debts on the other indicate progress of the societies on right lines. The total demand of the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 49,68,206 and of this Rs. 10,04,723 were collected during the year against Rs. 47,28,939 and Rs. 9,61,339, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of collection to the total demand as compared with the previous year, was almost stationary *i.e.* 20·2 against 20·3 in 1331 Fasli. Out of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned during 1331 Fasli as advance towards loans for the development of cottage industries (on condition that the loans should be paid back in 20 annual instalments while the interest on the loan would be payable at 6 per cent. only after the expiry of the first three years) loans amounting to Rs. 71,997 were granted to different industrial societies working in various districts in the Dominions.

25. The number of Spinning and Weaving Mills in the State was the same as in the previous year *viz.* 4. The number of cotton ginning and pressing factories increased from 212 to 235 and of other factories from 160 to 187, the main increase being in flour mills and rice mills.

26. The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions rose from Rs. 3,257 lakhs to Rs. 3,623 lakhs or a rise of 11·23 per cent. Compared with the previous year both the imports and the exports increased because of a better agricultural year. The increase in the value of exports was mainly under castor seed, linseed, oil and cotton seed whilst the decrease occurred chiefly under cotton and grain. The increase under the imports was chiefly under gold and silver.

27 The Government Demonstration Weaving Factory devoted its attention mainly to the demonstration of Fly-shuttle looms in the districts, two new centres having been opened during the year for demonstration purposes. The Apprentice and the Commercial sections of the factory did useful work during the year—the former in giving practical training to the students, and the latter in manufacturing silk and woollen fabrics. Loans amounting to Rs. 30,000 were granted for the encouragement of small-scale industries such as the purchase of printing machinery, accessories and Litho stores, the purchase of plant machinery for the manufacture of essences and pharmaceuticals, and the construction of a building and furnace for glass manufacture. Permits were also granted for the establishment of 62 new factories and of these 27 were flour mills, 26 ginning and pressing factories (single as well as combined), and the rest for match, oil and bone, etc. Of the 4 Weaving and Spinning Mills which it is proposed to construct at Nanded, Hingoli, Warangal and Latur, respectively, and for which Sh. Fazulbhoi Cumbhoy has floated a Company called the “Usman Shahi Mills Ltd.” with Messrs Cumbhoy Ebrahim and Sons as the Managing Agents, the Mill at Nanded has been taken in hand. The Shahbad Cement Co. Ltd. made satisfactory progress with the construction of their factory and was expected to have the machinery erected and ready to be tested by the 1st September 1921. The Industrial Laboratory carried on among other things, experiments in the matter of the preservation of *mohwa* flowers, chlorine required for sterilising drinking water from Gandipett; acetification of chrome tanning of furred and other kinds of skins and preparation of solid tannin extracts from *tarwa* and *amaltas*. A permanent building for holding annual Exhibitions which was being constructed in the Public Gardens in honour of the birthday of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, is approaching completion.

28 The total expenditure on ordinary irrigation works amounted to Rs. 23,28,081 against Rs. 25,32,938, in the previous year. Besides these, the Executive staff of the Irrigation Branch carried out during the year the works of the Development Department, the Special Buildings Division and Roads, and certain capital works aggregating in all Rs. 5,94,577. Thus the total cost of works executed by the Irrigation Branch during the year aggregated Rs. 29,22,658 against Rs. 26,63,080 in 1331 Fash. The percentage of establishment charges (Rs. 10,00,407 against Rs. 11,15,043) to the total expenditure on works was 34.22 against 41.87 in 1332 Fash. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 17,92,717 was incurred on the Himayat Sagar Project. The work in connection with the Nizam Sagar Project, the Mahboobnagar Extension Project, the Wyra Project, the Palair Project, the left bank canal of Manjira Project, the Royanapalli Project, and the Singabhopalam Project, was in progress during the year under report. The total amount spent over these Projects in 1332 Fash. was Rs. 14,06,000 against the budget grant of Rs. 15,00,000.

The total amount spent by the General Branch on works (Buildings and Communications) was Rs. 36,46,986 against Rs. 45,61,982 in 1331 Fash. Rs. 15,41,168 were spent on buildings, Rs. 20,38,640 on communications and Rs. 67,178 on miscellaneous public improvements. The percentage of establishment charges (Rs. 8,28,365 against Rs. 8,04,107) to the total expenditure on works was 22.7 against 17.6. Rs. 3,06,635 were spent on the Hyderabad Water Works and of these Rs. 2,22,898 were spent on works and Rs. 83,737 on establishment. The total expenditure incurred on the Hyderabad Drainage was Rs. 32,801; Rs. 25,894 were spent on establishment and Rs. 6,907 on trial pits. During the year under report two important bridges, one across the Musi River at Tekmetla and the other across the Manair River near Karimnagar, were completed. The more important buildings under construction during the year were the Usmania General Hospital and the Boarding House at Begumpet connected with the Jagirdars' School.

29 The total receipts of the Telephone Department amounted to Rs 1,37,222 as against Rs 1,66,176 in the preceding year. The total working expenses of the Department came to Rs 88,096 as compared with Rs 86,180 which is exclusive of a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 28,349 incurred on account of executing temporary works in connection with the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales, and the labour used for the removal of old materials from dismantled lines. The profits earned by the Department amounted to Rs 49,126 against Rs 51,647 in 1331 Fasli. Out of Rs. 10,00,000 sanctioned in 1332 Fasli for the reconstruction of the telephone system started in 1329 F the total expenditure up to date (1332 Fasli) aggregated Rs 7,07,416.

30 During the year ending September 1923, 784 miles were added to open mileage in the State, making a total of 88876 miles. 33013 miles Broad Gauge and 55863 miles Metre Gauge. The net earnings of the Broad Gauge system amounted to Rs 51,62,959, giving a percentage of 9.90 on the Capital Expenditure against 9.48 in the previous year; those of the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Metre Gauge line amounted to Rs 44,68,095 yielding a percentage of 12.48 on the Capital Expenditure against 12.22 in 1331 Fasli; those of the Secunderabad-Kurnool line were Rs 1,31,074 giving a percentage of 1.09 on capital outlay against .87 in 1331 Fasli, and those of the Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge line were Rs 1,03,491 yielding a percentage of 3.20 against 4.06 in the previous year. In all the Government received Rs 24,46,659 as their share of the surplus profits.

31 Compared with the previous year, the out-turn of coal was increased by 24,867 tons at the Singareni Collieries and decreased by 9,318 tons at the Sasti and Paoni, the royalty paid on the total out-put (6,29,225 tons) at the former was Rs 70,788 and that on the total out-put (29,204 tons) at the latter was Rs. 3,651. There were 38 accidents resulting in 28 deaths at the Singareni Collieries. At the Sasti Collieries there was only one serious accident. The income from Shahabad stone quarries fell from Rs 29,128 to Rs 28,048.

32 The total number of Post Offices increased from 698 to 800, which works out to one Post Office for every 103.3 square miles as against 118.4 square miles in the preceding year. The number of postal articles carried increased from 2,37,84,137 to 2,49,96,860. The introduction of the Savings Banks during the year marks an important event in the administration of the department. That the Post Office Savings Banks have supplied a popular want is evidenced by the fact that the Public deposits within 9 months since their opening totalled Rs 8,19,696 in 218 branches. Of this amount Rs 2,47,203 were withdrawn, leaving Rs 5,72,493 at the credit of depositors to the end of 1332 Fasli. Another improvement in the administration of the department was that Branch Post Offices were authorised to accept insured articles up to the value of Rs. 600 instead of Rs 300 and Sub and Head Offices up to the value of Rs. 2,000, instead of Rs 1,000. The total receipts of the Postal Department rose from Rs. 7,38,767 in 1331 Fasli to Rs. 8,09,616 in 1332 Fasli while the expenditure fell from Rs 10,07,113 to Rs. 9,10,980.

33. During the year under report 79,99,863 silver coins, 4,17,600 bronze coins and 3,505 gold coins were minted. The total expenditure on the Mint Department was Rs. 2,03,540 as against Rs. 1,90,326 in the preceding year.

34. The total receipts from the sale of stamps, stamp papers, etc. amounted to Rs. 16,90,440 as against Rs. 15,70,564 in 1331 Fasli. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,57,907 against Rs. 1,71,310 in the preceding year.

35. The number of hospitals and dispensaries decreased by one (60 against 61) but the number of animals treated by the Civil Veterinary Department. Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and in the hospitals and dispensaries was greater during the year under report than in the preceding year. Deaths from contagious diseases increased from 1,916 to 4,426 and the number of preventive inoculations rose from 1,329 to 11,967. As before there were 58 Government horse stallions in the stud at the close of 1332 Fasli. The total cost of the Veterinary Department was Rs. 2,64,989 against Rs. 2,89,207 in the previous year.

36. Though the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State increased from 121 to 132, the total number of Medical Relief. patients treated in them showed a slight decrease, 10,33,638 patients against 10,34,234. This is due to the fact that in the Mint and Himayat Sagar Dispensaries alone there was a decrease of 14,000 patients owing to reduction of labour and that in the districts the epidemic of plague greatly disturbed the normal attendance of patients who left the localities they lived in for many months. The daily average of indoor patients was higher than that of out-door patients. The Anti-rabic treatment for which patients had to be sent to Coonoor was started during the year in the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory at Hyderabad, where 125 cases were treated and of these only one died of hydrophobia. A small school for training nurses was started during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department was Rs. 11,58,297 against Rs. 11,91,051 in the previous year.

37. The total number of vaccinations successfully performed increased from 68,704 to 1,03,090. The total approximate Vaccination. expenditure incurred on vaccination in 1332 Fasli was Rs. 47,472 against Rs. 49,012, the average cost for each successful operation being 7 annas 4 pies against 9 annas 1 pie in the previous year.

38. Compared with the previous years there was considerable increase in the total number of births (1,09,307 against 76,792) Sanitation. as well as of deaths (1,35,865 against 1,05,681). The birth rate and the death rate per *mille* of population increased from 6.21 to 8.84 and from 8.54 to 10.99, respectively. Thus the rate of deaths per *mille* of population was in excess of to that of births by 2.15 against 2.33 in the previous year. Of the total number of deaths malarial fevers alone accounted for 81,086 deaths. Of all districts in the Dominions, Aurangabad suffered most from cholera; Usmanabad, Parbhani, Bidar and Nanded from plague; Nanded and Nizamabad from Malaria.

As in the previous year there were 15 travelling dispensaries but the work done by them was not at all commensurate with the expenditure incurred on their account (Rs. 1,09,499 in 1332 Fasli). The daily average number of patients treated by each dispensary during the year works out to about 5. The Director appears to have submitted proposals for doing away with these institutions and improving the Sanitation Department at a cost of Rs. 32,382 per annum. The total amount spent on the Sanitation Department was Rs. 1,94,744 against Rs. 1,73,042 in the preceding year.

39. There were 9 Government and 17 Aided Yunani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Hyderabad City as against 9 Yunani Medical Department. and 18, respectively, in 1331 Fasli. The number of patients treated in these dispensaries increased from 13,49,360 to 14,03,335. There was however a fall in surgical cases which numbered 1,20,155 against 1,28,762.

40. The number of lunatics in the Lunatic Asylum increased from 117 to 201. Of these, 66 were discharged cured and 10 Lunatic Asylum. died. The total expenditure on the Asylum was

Rs 20,379 against Rs 19,679. The average cost per head increased from Rs 161-8-8 to Rs 168-6-10, the slight increase being due to the transfer of Nizamabad jail establishment to the Asylum on the abolition of that jail by the recommendation of the Salaries Commission.

11. The number of educational institutions (Government, Aided and Education Recognized) fell from 1,365 to 1,141 and of pupils from 2,47,228 to 2,41,121. The fall was mainly due to the abolition of Primary Schools of the experimental type, the savings effected being utilized towards the improvement of the Hyderabad City High School and the Usmania High School at Aurangabad and also for re-organizing 202 Government and 14 Local Fund Schools. During the year, new courses in History, Mathematics, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Muslim Theology for the degree of M.A. were opened in the Usmania University College and two more Usmania Intermediate College classes, one at the Hyderabad City High School and the other at the Aurangabad High School were established. A Technical School known as the Usmania Central Technical Institute was also opened at Hyderabad and placed under the supervision of the Mnt Master. The well-equipped workshop in connection with the Mnt will be utilized for giving the necessary practical training required for this institution. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs 67,63,101 to Rs 70,18,072.

There was a remarkable increase in the number of students in the Arts Faculty of the Usmania University (418 against 289 in 1331 Fash). The results of the University Examinations were creditable. In the B.A. Examination 74 out of 93 candidates and in the Intermediate Examination 135 out of 173 candidates were successful. The strength of the Nizam College rose from 199 to 221. Out of 27 candidates for the degree of B.A. and 13 for B.Sc. of the Madras University 9 and 5 graduated, respectively, and out of 74 candidates 25 passed the Intermediate Examination.

The number of the English High Schools and the Usmania High Schools were the same as in the preceding year and the results of the examinations on the whole satisfactory. In the Primary Schools for boys the number of pupils decreased from 1,75,057 to 1,69,391 due to reduction of Primary Schools of the experimental type.

12. There was a noteworthy increase in the number of books published during the year, 258 as against 165 in 1331 Fash. Literature and Press. Among these 11 dealt with Theology and Ethics, 30 with Law, 16 with History, 28 with Poetry and Drama, the remainder with Education, Fiction, Hygiene, etc. Besides these, 16 books dealing with various sciences and Arts, History and Philosophy were also published by the Translation Bureau. Eight new presses were opened, and license was given for publication of 6 periodicals.

13. During the year the new telescope supplied by Messrs Grubb Equatorial was mounted. It is proposed to devote Nizamia Observatory this telescope in the first instance mainly to observations of variable stars in co-operation with the variable star section of the British Astronomical Association. The first record taken on the seismograph showed the great Earth-quake in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Eighty-five photographs were taken for various purposes with the Astograph telescope. Besides, measures of 93 plates were completed and 4 plates were secured of the field of the Lunar Eclipse of the 14th August 1924 for determining the positions of the stars likely to be occulted during the Eclipse. The reduction of the remaining 45 plates of zone—21° were completed during the year. In zone—23° standard co-ordinates have been computed for the Reference Stars in the Cordova Catalogue as far as R.A. 14^h and 39 plates have been reduced.

44. The Accounts for 1332 Fasli show that the ordinary service receipts exceeded the original estimate by 12·77 lakhs (713·46 lakhs net against 700·69 lakhs estimate) while the ordinary service expenditure was less than the estimated expenditure by 44·73 lakhs (614·31 lakhs net against 659·04 lakhs estimate). The year 1332 Fasli was the first year of the triennial contract under the scheme of the departmentalization of the finances and the wholesome effect of this system is evident from the actual expenditure. The ordinary actual surplus is 99·15 lakhs against the estimated surplus of 41·65 lakhs. After setting apart from this 25·00 lakhs for Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves and meeting extraordinary expenditure of 17·50 lakhs chiefly on account of Special Law charges (10·85), Peshkari dues (3·89) and other extraordinary charges (2·76), the year still leaves a surplus of 56·65 lakhs, of which 24·65 lakhs will be at the disposal of the Departments and 32·00 lakhs as the net surplus to Government as against 16·34 lakhs originally estimated. The coins issued for circulation amounted to 56·37 lakhs and those withdrawn from circulation to 3·96 lakhs.

45. Excluding notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the total value of the notes in circulation in 1332 Fasli was 159·87 lakhs as against 139·45 lakhs in the previous year. The percentage of each denomination of notes to gross circulation (Rs. 1,82,39,963) was as follows on the last day of 1332 Fasli :—

One Rupee Notes	..	0·1
Five do	..	12·5
Ten do	..	45·4
One Hundred Rupee Notes	..	42·0

46. The expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants rose from Rs. 9,54,227 in 1331 Fasli to Rs. 10,06,022 in 1332 Fasli. The increase in expenditure was mainly under the heads grants to "Religious Charitable Institutions" and "Charities." An account of the measures introduced in the Religious Department by the Sadr-us-Sudur will be found in para 361 of the Report.

47. There were 8 main and feeder lines and 39 sub-stations. The number of consumers including Secunderabad increased from 3,160 to 3,648. The total energy sold during the year rose from 38,45,972 units in 1331 Fasli to 55,22,176 units in 1332 Fasli thus increasing the revenue from Rs. 6,15,649 to Rs. 8,15,882. The net profit of the Department after deducting the cost of generation and distribution and the depreciation amount was Rs. 2,10,043 or 5·2 per cent. on the capital outlay (Rs. 39,97,267) as against 4·5 per cent in the preceding year. The rates of current were increased during the year in consequence of further rise in the price of coal and freight charges.

48. The value of work turned out during the year was Rs. 4,99,702 against Rs. 3,65,033 in the preceding year or a rise of 36·8 per cent. After deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 4,95,441 incurred during the year from the total receipt the net profits of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,261.

49. The works in progress during 1332 Fasli were chiefly the construction of houses on low rents at Nampalli and in the Musallum Jung Garden quarters and the improvement of these quarters and Sultan Shahi ; construction of Afzul Sagar Storm Water Drain, the covered storm water drains in Sultan Shahi and Nampalli and the open drain in the Lingampalli quarters ; the draining of Mir Jumla Tank ; construction of a Goods-shed road from Kachiguda Station ; and

widening of the Alzal Shahi Road. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 5,71,829 and on establishment to Rs. 1,10,635.

50. Besides the weekly season and crop reports, crop forecasts and periodical returns relating to joint stock companies were prepared and published at regular intervals. Statistics were also compiled and published regarding factories and industrial establishments employing 20 or more hands according to special prescribed forms. Statistics were collected and compiled regarding Spinning and Weaving Mills. The rainfall statistics for 27 years (1304 to 1330), the statistics of house rents for 7 years (1323 to 1329 Fash) and the postal statistics for 5 years (1325 to 1329) were also collected during the year under report.

51. This Department was established on the 1st Bahmon 1332 Fash with a view to revise and prepare an accurate and up-to-date Gazetteer of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. It will compile and publish in Urdu as well as in English two volumes for each district, the second volume forming a statistical appendix to the first. The major portion of the year under report was taken up in preliminary preparation and the compilation relating to 2 or 3 districts will be finished next year.

52. This Department was under the direct charge of the Honourable the President, but owing to the change in the Presidency, a "Development Board" consisting of officers noted in the margin with a standing committee of the officers whose names are marked with an asterisk was constituted during the year. Four lakhs and 3 lakhs acres of land were made over by the Revenue and the Forest Departments, respectively, for purposes of colonization. During the year, 63 applicants from British India paid Rs. 3,12,265 for purchase of 1,54,915 acres of land and 600 applicants of this State Rs. 2,36,392 for 1,18,124 acres. The work of forming blocks to be given to the purchasers after their survey and demarcation of boundary limits, is in progress.

The total grant provided in the budget for communication, buildings and irrigation works under this Department in 1332 Fash was Rs. 14,22,000 but the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,52,000. Of the total expenditure Rs. 4,65,000 were spent on works, Rs. 2,69,000 on establishment, and Rs. 1,18,000 on Tools and Plants.

53. The principal conservation operations carried out in 1331 and 1332 Fash relate to the Aurangabad District. The cleaning and fixing of the frescoes at Ajanta which for insufficiency of time had been left in the previous year's campaign reached completion during the year. Another important work was the erection of a marble screen round the tomb of the Emperor Aurangzeb. The important monuments of Mahmud Gawan's Madrasa, Bidar; Hanankonda Temple, Warangal; Dichpalli Temple, Nizamabad, and the European Cemetery, Monimabad, were repaired during the period under review. An antique square Tower the architectural design of which resembles that of the Buddhist Temple at Negapatam and Chaukandi of Sarnath, has been discovered at Alwa Palli, about five miles off from Jedcherla (Mahbubnagar District).

54. As compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease in the number of pages composed (17,449 against 18,353); in the impressions printed (81,83,674 against 96,82,872) and in embossing work (1,28,950 against 1,34,572).

There was, however, a large increase in the number of books bound or stitched (3,18,989 against 1,51,670) and the number of pages written for the Litho. Press (20,172 against 16,711) and the impressions printed thereon (62,89,033 against 48,21,008). One of the principal items in connection with the re-organisation scheme for the expansion of the Press was the casting of Urdu Type of approved design, for which a sum of B.G. Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned. The total receipts of the Press increased from Rs. 1,41,853 to Rs. 1,83,948 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,27,810 to Rs. 1,74,490 but the net profit earned by the Press over its working cost fell from Rs. 14,043 to Rs. 9,458. The fall in the net profit was mainly due to payment of arrears of grade increments to the Press Staff.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I

Physical Geography.

SECTION II

Political Geography.

SECTION III

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION IV.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION V

Civil Divisions.

SECTION VI.

Detail of the Census of 1320 F.

* *Vide* decennial report which is being published shortly as Companion volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

† This Section will be published as a detailed section in Chapter II of the decennial report

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land

SECTION I

Land Revenue

1 Rajah Fateh Nawaz Want Bahadur, Revenue Member, remained in charge of the Land Revenue Department throughout the year under report

2 The total net collections under all heads of land revenue including arrears and excess collections but excluding revenue from attached Jagirs and Inams (which is credited to Debt Heads) amounted to Rs 2,72,63,581 as against Rs 3,01,85,601 in 1331 F.

3 The total extent of ryotwari holdings aggregated 2,14,23,872 acres as against 2,13,68,614 acres in 1331 F. or a net increase of 55,258 acres. The gross assessment of the holdings amounted to Rs 3,17,14,492 as against Rs 3,12,62,622 in 1331 F showing an increase of Rs 4,51,870 over the preceding year. Remissions granted increased from Rs 42,66,590 in 1331 F. to Rs. 68,89,833. The percentage of remissions to total assessment was 21.57 as against 13.64 in the previous year. This percentage was 3.44 as against 2.37 in Mahratwara and 36.36 as against 22.82 in Telangana. In Telangana the highest remission was in Medak (60.01 per cent) and the lowest in Adilabad (12.24 per cent).

4 Details of remissions granted under various heads in 1332 F. and 1331 F are given below

Items	1331 F	1332 F
	O S Rs	O S Rs
Excess or defect of water	23,47,687	42,53,602
Breached irrigation sources	3,14,679	3,28,031
Submergence of land prior to cultivation	69,691	31,551
Talaf-i-mal or remissions for failure of crops	35,486	3,36,413
Remission for change of crop or season or source of irrigation including remission of one crop in double crop lands for want of water	11,21,261	14,83,270
Cash remissions on account of double crop cultivation	94,757	1,36,603
Other remissions	2,83,026	8,16,430
Total	42,66,590	68,89,833

5. The net demand under ryotwari land revenue including *Sivai Jamabandi* amounted to Rs. 2,56,61,426. Of this, Collections. Rs. 20,736 were written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 2,49,23,161 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,17,529 at the close of 1332 Fasli. The percentage of collections to the net demand was 97·12 as against 96·37 in the preceding year. The demand on account of arrears including *Sivai Jamabandi* additions during the course of the year amounted to Rs. 47,69,376. Out of this, Rs. 78,517 were written off and Rs. 9,58,932 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,31,927. Adding to this the balance of the current demand remaining uncollected, viz., Rs. 7,17,529, the total amount outstanding at the close of 1332 F. was Rs. 44,49,456 as against Rs. 47,49,251 in the preceding year. The heaviest arrears were in the districts of Warangal (14·74 lakhs), Medak (8·97 lakhs), Nalgonda (8·04 lakhs), Aurangabad (5·47 lakhs), Mahboobnagar (2·17 lakhs), Karimnagar (1·55 lakhs), and Adilabad (1·03 lakhs).

6. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 503 as against 520 during the previous year, Coercive Processes. the largest number issued being in the districts of Mahboobnagar (128), Nalgonda (107), Warangal (101), and Karimnagar (70).

7. The following statement shows the current demand and collections, etc. under other heads of land revenue :—
Other Sources of Land Revenue.

Heads			Demand including <i>Sivai Jamabandi</i>	Collections (excluding excess collections)	Amounts written off
			O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
<i>Peshl ush & Maqtapan</i>	..	..	9,40,219	7,48,740	3,810
Fruit trees	..	..	1,92,873	1,66,331	1,226
Miscellaneous	..	..	4,03,744	3,57,112	1,038
Total			15,36,836	12,72,183	6,074

Excluding excess collections which totalled Rs. 1,161 the balance of land revenue other than ryotwari outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 2,58,579.

8. The arrears under other sources of land revenue on account of previous years together with *Sivai Jamabandi* additions during 1332 F. amounted to Rs. 9,23,795. Of this amount Rs. 1,03,597 were collected and Rs. 4,529 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,15,669 at the end of 1332 F. Adding to this the uncollected balance of current demand, the total arrears of revenue other than ryotwari at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,74,248 as against Rs. 9,04,729 at the close of 1331 F.

SECTION II

Survey and Settlement

8. As in 1331 F. the duties of Settlement Commissioner were carried on by Nawab Fasih Jung Bahadur in his capacity as Revenue Secretary. Control.

9. Original survey operations were carried out in 10 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 172 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area surveyed aggregated 2,39,969 acres as against 6,42,706 acres in 1331 F., the average cost being 3 annas per acre as against 4 annas 3 pies in 1331 F. Original Survey.

10. Original classification work was done in 10 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 141 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area classified was 1,38,526 acres as against 2,93,684 acres in the preceding year, the average cost being 2 annas 10 pies per acre as against 4 annas 5 pies in 1331 F.

11. Revision work was undertaken in 744 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 369 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area revised measured 22,96,227 acres as against 15,65,255 acres in 1331 F. The average cost of revision was 2 annas 5 pies per acre as against 1 anna 8 pies in the preceding year.

12. During the year under report, revised rates were announced in 544 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 208 villages of the Warangal Division. The increase in assessment in the two Divisions amounted to Rs. 4,02,059.

13. There were 71 boundary dispute cases for disposal during the year, of which 31 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 40 at the close of the year.

14. During the year under report, 2,036 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 25,867 as against 1,759 maps at Rs. 23,873 in the preceding year. The total number of maps printed was 27,943 as against 21,779 in the previous year, the total cost being Rs. 20,661 as against Rs. 18,664 in 1331 F.

15. The cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 4,97,600 as against Rs. 4,98,245 in 1331 F.

SECTION III

Inam Settlement

16. Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur and Nawab Rahim Yar Jung Bahadur continued, respectively, to be the Nazim and Additional Nazim of the Inam Department throughout the year under report.

17. During the year under report, Inams to the assessed value of Rs. 46,070 were confirmed in perpetuity and Inams worth Rs. 8,116 were resumed.

18. The following statement shows the nature and value of Inam claims disposed of in 1332 F. :—

Classification of Inam claims		Value confirmed	Value resumed
		O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Jagirs	..	81,450	923
Maktas	..	4,666	4,958
Agrahars	..	367	182
Inams	..	2,168	995
Series	..	5,420	..
Cash Revenue	..	1,999	1,068
Total		46,070	8,116

19 The number of Inam Certificates issued during the year under report was 12 as against 66 in the preceding year
Inam Certificates

SECTION IV

Excise

20 Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Sahab continued as Excise Commissioner during the year under report
Control

21 The gross Excise revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs 1,63,46,756 as against Rs 1,59,88,184 in the previous year. Excluding compensation due to Jagirdars, sums payable to the British Cantonments, price of opium and commission to vendors, the net Excise revenue was Rs 1,44,67,310 against Rs 1,40,71,588 in 1331 F
Total Excise Revenue

22 The total collection on account of country spirits *sendhi* and *gulmohra* flowers, amounted to Rs 1,49,49,581 as against Rs 1,47,37,893 in the previous year. Deducting Rs 6,21,850 payable to Jagirdars as compensation and Rs 9,19,088 to the British Cantonment authorities, the net revenue from country spirits, *sendhi* and *gulmohra* was Rs 1,34,05,643 against Rs 1,32,07,194 in 1331 F
Revenue from Country Spirits, *Sendhi* and *Gulmohra*

23 The net Excise revenue of the Secunderabad Town and Cantonment (including revenue derived from opium and *ganja* paid to the Honourable the Resident during 1332 F) was Rs 8,59,132 as against Rs 8,46,237 in 1331 F. During the year Rs 77,241 were also paid to the Honourable the Resident for the use of Aurangabad Cantonment against Rs 72,440 in 1331 F
Cantonment Abkari

24 During the year under report, 184 chests (of 70 seers each), 57 seers and 70 tolas of opium were imported from Malwa as against 181 chests, 46 seers and 61 tolas in 1331 F. The total income under this head was Rs 11,51,380 as against Rs. 10,20,377 in the previous year. Deducting from this the compensation due to Jagirdars (Rs 31,119) and the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaga* (Rs 31,550), the sum payable to the British Cantonment (Rs 11,362), the price of opium (Rs 1,80,984), and commission to vendors (Rs 72,394) the net opium revenue amounted to Rs 8,23,971 as against Rs 6,40,656 in the preceding year
Opium

25 The total income from the sale of *ganja* and *bhang* increased from Rs 2,29,914 in 1331 F to Rs 2,45,795 in 1332 F. Deducting Rs 2,176 on account of compensation due to Jagirdars and Rs 5,923 payable to British Cantonment authorities, the net income was Rs 2,37,696 as against Rs 2,23,738 in the previous year
Hemp Drugs

26 The income derived from the sale of poisonous drugs was Rs. 34,877 as against Rs. 37,304 in the preceding year. This was exclusive of the ordinary Excise revenue mentioned in para 21.
Poisonous Drugs

27. During the year under report, the number of liquor and *sendhi* shops increased from 30,239 to 30,576. The total consumption of liquor increased from 8,26,342 proof gallons to 8,57,993 but this consumption was comparatively less than that in 1328 F and 1329 F; in 1328 F it was 11,34,116 gallons and in 1329 F. 9,92,883 gallons. The year 1330 F was a famine year. The season of 1332 F. was better than that of 1331 F. which accounts for the increase in consumption and larger revenue returns during 1332 F.
Consumption of Liquor

28. The total number of abkari cases including those pending disposal in the preceding year was 70. Conviction was obtained in 21 cases and 11 cases were dismissed, leaving 38 cases pending at the close of the year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 165. The total number of cases for departmental enquiry was 1,001. Of these, 623 cases were disposed of (in 506 cases the offenders were fined and 117 cases were dismissed for want of proof), leaving 378 cases pending at the close of the year. The value of fines amounted to Rs. 6,062.

29. The total expenditure on the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 8,97,701 as against Rs. 8,99,335 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 5.49 as against 5.61 in 1331 F.

SECTION V

Forests

30. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur, M.R.A.C., remained in charge of the Forest Department throughout the year under report.

31. As a result of the rectification of areas, the total Forest area stood at 9,563.51 sq. miles at the end of 1332 F. as against 9,361.01 sq. miles at the end of 1331 F. as shown below :—

		1331 F.	1332 F.
Protected Forests	..	7,009.52	6,925.98
Open or unclassified Forests	..	2,351.49	2,637.53
		<hr/>	
Total	..	9,361.01	9,563.51
		<hr/>	

The increase of 286.04 sq. miles under Open Forests was mainly due to the rectification of areas on the authority of land record papers in the Lakshatipett and Aurangabad Divisions. During the year under report 100 sq. miles of Protected Forest area in Pakhal Reserve were excised as they were actually under cultivation.

32. 242.64 miles of new demarcation lines were cut during the year under report against 166.53 miles in 1331 F. the average cost of demarcation being Rs. 2-0-11 against Rs. 7-8-2 in 1331 F. 6,858.18 miles of old lines were recleared at a cost of Rs. 1,142-2-8. The total length of demarcation lines both artificial and natural came up to 10,598.48 miles as against 10,447.50 miles in 1331 F.

33. As before, very little survey work was done during the year by the Forest Officers. The Survey of India Party surveyed a portion of the Amrabad Reserve in the Mahboobnagar district and also triangulated the unsurveyed areas in the Warangal district. During the year, 5 working plans covering 36,220 acres were prepared and submitted for sanction. 11,610 acres of the Forests were placed under regular working scheme bringing the total area for which working plans were drawn up to 6,54,237 acres to the end of 1332 F. Besides, 2,04,179 acres were brought under provisional working scheme and schemes for the exploitation of bamboo were prepared for 1,15,446 acres.

34 During the year a sum of Rs 1,220-13-6 was spent on the repairs of Forest Buildings
 Communications and Buildings

35 Including the arrears of the previous year, the total number of forest cases for disposal during 1332 F was 9,129, of which 3,223 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,906 at the close of the year. The fines realised amounted to Rs 43,041 against Rs 32,013 in 1331 F. Out of the 26 cases prosecuted in the courts, 15 were decided—conviction was obtained in 7 cases and in 8 cases the offenders were discharged.
 Forest Offences

36 Fire protection was attempted over an area of 6,01,967 acres as against 6,34,049 in the previous year. The cost of protection varied between Rs 3-4-0 per 100 acres in the Mahboobnagar Division to annas 11 in the Hanamkonda Division. The area of Forests totally closed to grazing increased from 152.01 sq miles to 186.51 sq miles or from 2.1 per cent to 2.6 per cent of the protected forest area while the area closed to goats decreased from 6,363.97 sq miles to 6,191.95 sq miles in the preceding year.
 Fire Protection and Protection from Cattle

37 Natural reproduction from seedling and coppice was fair in all the Divisions especially in the felled coupes. Experiments in artificial reproductions from seeds and seedlings were tried in the Hanamkonda, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Nanded and Medak Divisions with varying success. Teak, Satin, Bijasal, Nallamaddi, Babul, Tuman, Amaltas, Palas, Chinmanga and Kodsha were also tried during the year. Attempts were also being made to re-establish the valuable sandal plant in the Forests of Mahratwara where it once grew in abundance.
 Silviculture

38 As before, the area under systematic working comprised 4,42,377 acres, and of this an area of 13,055 acres was already exploited. Restricted sale by permits was allowed in some Divisions for agricultural timber and firewood only in distant open Forests where no coupes were worked. During the year bamboo was exploited under sanctioned schemes to the extent of 37,834 acres and 317 nallamaddi logs were supplied to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, out of which 415 Broad Gauge sleepers were obtained. Timber of the aggregate value of Rs 365 was removed on free grants and permits as against Rs. 426-12-0 in the previous year.
 Exploitation

39 Receipts from the sale of timber and fuel including charcoal, etc. amounted to Rs 3,48,759 as against Rs. 2,84,455 in the previous year.
 Major Forest Produce

40 The income from minor forest produce totalled Rs. 6,58,636 as against Rs 4,27,154 in 1331 F as shown below.
 Minor Forest Produce

Particulars	1331 F	1332 F
	O S Rs	O.S Rs
Grass and grazing	8,51,514	5,58,565
Bamboos	12,497	26,530
Other minor produce	68,148	78,541
Total	4,27,154	6,58,636

41 The total revenue and expenditure for the year under report are compared below with the figures for 1331 F

Year	Revenue	EXPENDITURE			Surplus
		Conservancy	Establishment	Total	
1331 F	O S Rs 9,57,026	O S Rs 12,579	O S Rs 7,35,395	O S Rs 7,77,974	O S Rs 1,79,052
1332 F	12,01,971	13,462	7,99,317	8,12,779	3,59,192

42 The year under report was quite favourable. There was no agricultural distress nor any general epidemics, as a result of which there was considerable improvement in Forest revenue, which had suffered a serious set back during the protracted drought of previous years. The joint inspection reports of Forest areas suited for colonization were submitted to Government and it was decided that in the interests of the agricultural population and general prosperity of the State, no *gawan* or *rumnas* should be given away for cultivation and that for the present only 3 lakhs of acres should be excised from the Forest areas under the control of the Forest Department and 4 lakhs of acres from the areas under the control of the Revenue Department, and it was further decided that no forest area should be given for colonization in the Mahabudhwar and Carnatic districts, nor areas lying close to railway lines and those worked systematically under regular working plans or schemes. The third Conference of Forest Officers was held at Hyderabad in the month of Aban, at which several interesting papers were received. Samples of seasoned wood blocks for paving roads were supplied to the City Improvement Board and the results of the experiments are being watched with interest.

SECTION VI

Customs

43 Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jung Bahadur continued in charge of the Customs Department for the first month of the year (Azoor 1332 F) when he retired from service and was succeeded by Raja Indrakaran Bahadur, who remained as Customs Commissioner to the end of the year.

44 The total customs revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,69,999 as against Rs. 1,27,07,878 in 1331 F as shown below.—

Year	Imports	Exports	Miscellaneous	Total
1331 F	O S Rs 43,20,481	O S Rs 83,48,333	O S Rs 89,064	O S Rs 1,27,07,878
1332 F	45,92,917	80,47,482	29,650	1,26,69,999
Difference	+2,72,436	-3,00,901	-9,414	-37,879

Adding 25 per cent. of the revenue of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Customs Houses recoverable from the Sarf-i-Khas the total Diwani receipts amounted to Rs. 1,33,05,833 as against Rs. 1,33,23,012 in 1331 F. The decrease was mainly due to a general failure of agricultural crops in the Raichur district and the poorness of the cotton crop in the Maharatwar tract, which resulted in a considerable falling off in exports of cotton and food grains.

The principal increases in imports were under silver (Rs 1,76,735), gold (Rs 96,447), utensils (Rs 52,820), jaggery (Rs 37,926), iron (Rs 37,047), haberdashery (Rs 32,604), yarn (Rs 32,493), animals (Rs 26,772), petrol (Rs 19,611), cloth (Rs 17,585), kerosene oil (Rs 11,195) and medicines (Rs 10,048), while the principal decreases were under salt (Rs 1,17,792), machinery (Rs. 22,423), tobacco (Rs 19,832), gunny bags (Rs. 18,785), sugar (Rs 17,960), dry chillies (Rs 14,445), dyes (Rs 14,360) and oils (Rs 12,706)

As regards exports there were noticeable decreases under cotton (Rs 4,82,052), cotton seed (Rs 1,39,292), animals and sheep (Rs 56,118), food grains (Rs 43,634), *safflower* (Rs 25,457), gums (Rs 14,723), hides and leather (Rs 10,613), while the chief increases were under oils (Rs.1,85,913), castor seed (Rs 82,831), linseed (Rs 65,728), dry chillies (Rs 63,551), tanning bark (Rs 16,601), and oil cakes (Rs 12,447)

45 The following statement shows the value of gold and silver imported and the duty realised thereon in 1332 F as compared with the preceding year —

Year	GOLD		SILVER	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty
	O S Rs	O S. Rs	O S Rs	O S Rs
1331 F	37,71,569	37,737	27,08,189	1,35,429
1332 F	1,31,35,000	1,31,184	62,43,000	3,12,164

46 Including arrears, the total number of smuggling cases for disposal in 1331 F was 89 Of these, 57 cases were disposed of, in 17 cases goods were sold by auction realizing Rs 976 and in 40 cases goods worth Rs 18,092 were redeemed by the owners

47 The total cost of the Department including minor repairs to Customs buildings, etc amounted to Rs 15,88,822 as against Rs 13,82,657 in the previous year The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 11.94 as against 10.38 in 1331 F

SECTION VII

Wards' Estates

18. Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Khan Sahab continued as Nazim of the Court of Wards throughout the year under report

49 There were 68 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year under report During the year 12 new estates were taken under the Court's control and 3 estates were released, leaving 77 estates under the management of the Court at the end of the year of which 55 estates were under the regular management of the Court, 7 were under temporary control and 15 were managed through Honorary Superintendents

50. The net land revenue of the Jamabandi estates rose from Rs 20,02,767 in 1331 F to Rs 21,50,121 in 1332 F Heavy remissions amounting to Rs. 5,45,602 were granted during the year on account of bad season against Rs. 1,42,791 in the preceding year

51 Including the Cash balance of Rs 18,97,824 at the end of 1331 F the balance of the new estates amounting to Rs 4,14,968, the Paper balance *i.e.* stocks and shares such as Promissory notes, War Bonds, Railway Shares and Shares of the Tata Company, of Rs 6,94,246 coming from previous years and an excess expenditure of Rs 8,548 incurred on account of new estates the total cash balance at the commencement of the year under report amounted to Rs 30,15,586. The total receipts of all estates collected during the year amounted to Rs 32,95,109. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Court was Rs 63,10,695 as against Rs 41,38,532 in the preceding year. Out of this an expenditure of Rs 41,24,340 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs 21,86,355 at the close of 1332 F. The reduction of about 9 lakhs in closing balance is explained to be due to the excess of expenditure over receipts.

52 The inter-estate liabilities during the year amounted to Rs 1,68,011 and of this Rs 30,290 were paid leaving a balance of Rs 1,28,721. Including suits of the value of Rs 19,23,250 pending enquiry in the Civil Courts and the Court of Wards at the end of 1331 F and the fresh suits of the value of Rs 11,11,383 preferred during the year, the total outside liabilities amounted to Rs 30,64,633. Of this sum, liabilities amounting to Rs 1,07,529 were admitted by the Civil Courts and the Court of Wards and those amounting to Rs 5,30,713 were rejected, leaving suits of the value of Rs 24,26,391 pending investigation at the close of the year in the Civil Courts and the Court of Wards. Adding the balance of admitted liabilities remaining at the end of 1331 F. *viz.*, Rs 5,61,354 to those admitted during 1332 F (Rs 1,07,529) the total admitted liabilities amounted to Rs 6,68,883. Of this, Rs 1,20,959 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs 5,47,924 at the end of 1332 F.

53 There was a balance of Rs 7,481 under this head at the end of 1331 F. During the year under report, Rs. 2,36,006 were collected as supervision fees from the estates as against Rs 2,17,446. The cost of establishment and other management charges amounted to Rs 2,05,034, leaving a balance of Rs 38,453 at the close of 1332 F.

54 During the year under report, Rs 58,738 were spent on buildings and general improvements as against Rs 30,032 in the previous year.

55 The survey party was engaged in completing operations in 16 villages and its total cost amounted to Rs 30,484 as against Rs. 62,634 in 1331 F.

56 There were in all 144 Wards (98 boys and 46 girls) under the guardianship of the Court in 1332 F. Of these, one boy attended the Nizam College and 12 boys attended Government schools, 48 boys and 19 girls received their education in private institutions, 34 boys and 27 girls were either too young or too advanced in age to attend any school and 3 boys were insane.

SECTION VIII

Well Irrigation

57 The total number of new wells sunk during the year under report was 703 against 1,314 (including Khammam taluk) in 1331 F. and the cost amounted to Rs. 1,42,629 as against Rs 2,66,323. The largest number of wells sunk (271) was in the Karimnagar district, while the least number (one) was in the Bidar district. The average cost per well was Rs 203 as in the preceding year, and varied from Rs 992 in the Mahbubnagar district to Rs. 16 in the Adilabad district.

58. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 952 acres as against 2,617 in the previous year. The variations noticeable in the area irrigated (3,000 acres were irrigated in 1329 F. and 9,021 acres in 1330 F.) are explained to be due to the fact that the irrigated area depends upon the available supply of water and the convenience of the cultivators.

CHAPTER III

Protection

SECTION I

Legislative Council

59 Dewan Bahadur G. Krishnamachary, B.A., B.L., was in charge
Control of the Legislative Department during 1332 F.

60. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year under report which consisted of 20 Councillors as in the previous year

61 There were 3 Council and 12 select Committee meetings 111
 1332 F as against 2 and 28, respectively, in the pre-
 Acts vious year The Council passed the following Acts —

(1) An Act to validate the Registration of documents by Jagu officials

Section 84 of the Hyderabad Registration Act empowers Government to authorise Jagirdars to establish registration offices in their respective Jagus. Since the passing of the Act steps have been taken to confer necessary powers on Jagirdars. The Jagu Registration Offices which had been established before the passing of the Act continued to exercise powers under the old orders. The question having arisen whether the powers thus exercised by the Jagu Registration offices were valid it was decided that a Validation Act be passed and it was to give effect to this decision that an Act to validate the registration of documents by Jagu officials was passed.

(2) An Act to amend the Honorary Mr Mohollas Act

The Honorary Mu Mohallas Act contained no provision as to the steps to be taken in case a duly elected person refused to Act as a Mu Mohalla, or if he ceased to have the requisite qualifications after election or in case he became desirous of retiring before the expiry of the term for which he had been elected. It was with a view to meet contingencies of this nature that the Honorary Mu Mohallas Act needed to be amended. The amendment made provides in what cases the post of a Mu Mohalla will be considered as vacant and how it shall be filled up.

62 The following bills were pending before the Council at the end
Bills of 1832 F —

- 1 A Bill relating to Transfer of Property.
- 2 A Bill to amend the unclaimed Property Act
- 3 A Bill to amend the Pleadings Act
- 4 A Bill to amend sections 180 and 335 of the Criminal Procedure Code
- 5 A Bill to amend the Medical Act
- 6 A Bill regarding compilation of the Criminal Procedure Code
- 7 A Bill relating to Opium and other intoxicating drugs
- 8 A Bill regarding compilation of the Revenue Code

63. The total cost of the Legislative Department was Rs. 1,10,639 against Rs 1,36,759 in the previous year.

SECTION II

Civil Justice

64. The number of Civil Judges at the end of 1332 F. was 145 (135
Tribunals Dewani and 10 Saif-i-Khas) against 146 in the previous
year. During the year one of the Honorary Judges
had ceased to work. The following are the details of Judicial Officers
exercising civil powers:

High Court Judges (including Chief Justice)	7
Sessions Judges	1
Additional Judges	2
District Civil Judges	16
Additional do	8
City Civil Judges	6
Munsifs	94
Tahsildars	7
Honorary Judge	1
Total	145

During the year under report Nawab Zoolkhadar Jung Bahadur, Judicial Secretary, was transferred to the High Court and Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur, High Court Judge, succeeded him as Judicial Secretary. Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddi was invested with the powers of an Honorary Assistant Sessions Judge in the Medak Division.

65. The total number of Civil Suits instituted during the year was
Litigation 24,162 against 21,723 in 1331 F. or a rise of 11
per cent. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in each of the various Courts as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Courts	1331 F.	1332 F.
High Court	31	41
Divisional Courts	60	76
District Courts	1,992	1,702
City Civil Courts	2,011	2,310
Munsifs' Courts	17,218	20,012
Tahsil Courts	411	21
Total	21,723	24,162

It will be seen from the above figures that there was an increase in the number of cases instituted in all the Courts except the district and the Tahsil Courts. The Chief Justice observes in his report that 82 per cent. of the total litigation of the State was in the Munsifs' Courts, which were established under the new scheme of separation of Judicial and Executive functions and to which the poorer class of ryots resort.

The number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted in various courts in the nature of objections, etc. incidental to original cases increased from 9,124 to 9,602, thus showing an increase of 5 per cent during the year under report.

The total valuation of the subject matter of Civil suits was Rs 1,51,77,125 as against Rs 2,09,20,489 in 1331 F. the main reason for the decrease being that in the previous year one Govind Lal had instituted a suit against Raja Bansi Lal for partition of joint family property the valuation of which alone was about a crore of rupees

66 Including arrears and cases re-instituted after they had once been dismissed or transferred or returned by other Courts after amendment or enquiry, there were in all 40,995 cases for disposal in 1332 F. against 40,683 cases in the previous year. Of these, 26,303 cases or 64.1 per cent were disposed of against 26,702 or 65.6 per cent. in the previous year. The number of cases pending for more than one year rose from 2,581 to 3,389. Excluding plaints returned for amendment or transferred to other Courts the number of cases actually disposed of was 26,032 as against 24,147 in the previous year. Of these, 7,300 or 28.04 per cent were contested. Of the uncontested suits, 4,701 or 21.7 per cent terminated in *ex-parte* decrees. The number of suits settled by arbitration was 292 against 280 in the preceding year. The average duration of suits decreased from 395 days in 1331 F. to 315 days in 1332 F. in contested cases and increased from 116 days to 163 days in uncontested cases. In the following table the average duration in the different classes of courts in 1332 F. is compared with the average for the previous year —

Courts	CONTESTED		UNCONTESTED	
	1331 F	1332 F	1331 F	1332 F
High Court	764	512	159	217
Divisional Courts	652	880	543	509
District Courts	350	406	180	249
City Civil Courts	284	351	227	202
Munsiffs' Courts	416	292	94	150
Tahsil Courts	209	1,245	129	228

Including arrears, there were altogether 12,408 miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal against 12,383 in 1331 F. Of these, 9,261 or 74.6 per cent. were disposed of against 9,577 or 77.3 per cent in the previous year. Of the cases disposed of, 2,413 were contested and 6,850 uncontested and of the latter 1,392 or 20.3 per cent terminated in *ex-parte* decrees. The number of cases settled by arbitration was 10 against 35 in the previous year. The average duration of suits increased from 154 to 176 days in contested cases and decreased from 85 to 79 days in uncontested cases.

67. Including arrears, there were 25,907 applications for the execution of decrees in 1332 F. as against 26,344 in the previous year. Of these, 15,314 or 59.11 per cent were disposed of against 15,551 or 59.03 per cent. in 1331 F. Nineteen judgment debtors were imprisoned and 55 arrested during the year under report against 14 and 39, respectively, in 1331 F. The total amount realized in execution was Rs 9,36,262 as against Rs. 8,01,604 in the preceding year.

Appellate Jurisdiction

68 Including arrears, the total number of regular civil appeals was 8,839 against 8,033 in 1331 F. Of these, 5,479 or 61·99 per cent were disposed of as against 4,867 or 60·58 per cent. The average duration of an appeal fell from 243 days in 1331 F to 222 days in 1332 F. The number of appeals for disposal in the High Court was 1,525 as against 1,403 in 1331 F. Of these, 713 were disposed of (598 by the Divisional Bench and 115 by the Full Bench) against 803 (693 by the Divisional Bench and 110 by the Full Bench) in 1331 F. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court was 227 days against 263 days in 1331 F. In the Divisional Courts the number of appeals for disposal rose from 2,586 to 2,613. Of these, 1,568 were disposed of as against 1,516 in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal in the Divisional Courts increased from 315 days to 320 days. In the District and the City Civil Courts the total number of appeals for disposal was 4,671 in 1332 F as against 4,044 in the preceding year. Of these, 3,198 or 68·47 per cent were disposed of against 2,516 or 62·21 per cent in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal in these courts decreased from 193 days to 175 days.

69 In addition to the arrears of the previous year, there were in all 3,547 miscellaneous appeals for disposal against 2,794 in 1331 F, the highest number of appeals for disposal being in the High Court, viz, 1,718. The High Court disposed of 1,423 appeals and the Divisional, the District and the City Civil Courts disposed of 551, 705 and 93 appeals, respectively. The average duration of an appeal was the highest in the Divisional Courts, viz, 172 days and the lowest in the High Court, viz, 14 days. The average duration of a miscellaneous appeal in all the Civil Courts fell from 110 days in 1331 F to 91 days in 1332 F and that of a regular and a miscellaneous appeals combined from 202 days to 178 days in 1332 F.

70 The total receipts of all Civil Courts in 1332 F amounted to Rs 10,94,678 against Rs 9,90,931 in the preceding year or a rise of 10·46 per cent. Of these, Rs. 7,38,851 were realized from the sale of stamps, Rs 1,48,219 from process service stamps, Rs 1,04,131 from fines and penalties, and the rest on account of miscellaneous receipts.

71 As before, there were 3 law classes in the State, one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Gulbarga. The number of pupils in them fell from 397 to 79 owing to the withdrawal of the condition of two years attendance for the year under report. The total income from fees amounted to Rs 5,959 against 19,011 in 1331 F and the expenditure to Rs 8,936 against Rs 7,800.

72. 2,779 candidates appeared for the Judicial Test, of whom 2,446 were successful. The rise in the number of candidates was due to the fact that the condition of the two years attendance at the Law Class was withdrawn during the year. 476 candidates appeared for the pleadership examination and of these 4 were successful in the second grade and 94 in the third grade.

73. In Paigah and Jagir Ilqas there were 56 Civil Judges as in the previous year. Including 2,421 fresh civil suits of the total value of Rs 8,16,830 there were altogether 4,222 suits for disposal in 1332 F. Of these, 2,636 or 62·4 per cent. were disposed of against 2,679 or 65·9 per cent in the previous year. Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 369 or 23·2 per cent were pending for more than one year. The average duration of a suit decreased from 302 days to 293 days in contested cases and from 159 days to 141 days in uncontested cases. Including arrears there were in all 1,570 miscellaneous civil

proceedings for disposal and of these 1,168 were disposed of. The average duration of a miscellaneous suit decreased from 104 days in 1331 F to 86 days in contested cases and from 86 days to 84 days in uncontested cases. Including arrears the total number of regular civil appeals for disposal was 464 against 486 in the previous year. Of these 331 were disposed of against 347 in 1331 F. The average duration of a regular civil appeal increased from 159 days in 1331 F, to 191 days in 1332 F. The total miscellaneous appeals for disposal in jagir courts was 140 against 153 in 1331 F. Of these, 109 were disposed of against 119 in the preceding year. The average duration of a miscellaneous appeal fell from 102 in 1331 F to 82 days in 1332 F. Including arrears, there were 2,431 applications for the execution of decrees against 2,522 in the previous year. Of these 1,566 were disposed of against 1,833 in 1331 F. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs 60,646 against Rs 67,364 in the preceding year. The total receipts of all civil courts in Paigah and Jagir Ilagas amounted to Rs 69,486.

SECTION III

Criminal Justice

74. The number of Criminal Judges at the end of 1332 F was the same as in the preceding year, *viz*, 157. Of these, 130 belonged to Dewani and 27 to Sarf-i-Khas where some Tahsildars still exercise magisterial powers as the scheme for the separation of Executive and Judicial functions has not been applied to Sarf-i-Khas. The following are the details of Judicial Officers exercising magisterial powers.

Sessions Judge High Court	1
Sessions Judges	4
Assistant Sessions Judges	2
District Judges	17
Additional District Judges	8
City Magistrates	4
Special Magistrate	1
Assistant Talukdars	5
Munsiffs	94
Tahsildars	18
Honorary Magistrates	3
Total	157

75. The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 23,544 against 22,848 in 1331 F. Including arrears, there were 26,101 criminal cases for disposal against 26,277. As before, the Munsiffs' Courts had the largest number of fresh cases before them, *viz*., 14,757 or 62.6 per cent of the total number instituted in the whole Dominions. The District and Additional Magistrates and the City Magistrates had 1,672 and 7,008 cases, respectively. Of the total number, 23,891 or 91.5 per cent were disposed of as against 24,129 or 91.8 per cent. in 1331 F. The total number of persons under trial in 1332 F was 67,666 against 64,934 in the preceding year. During the year 58,825 persons were tried against 56,603 in 1331 F and of these 45,371 persons were discharged or acquitted and 10,165 were convicted.

as against 38,343 acquittals and 11,406 convictions in the previous year. The percentage of convictions fell from 20 per cent in 1331 F to 17 per cent in 1332 F. The average duration of original cases of all Courts rose from 35 days in 1331 F to 39 days in 1332 F. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 34,459 against 34,007 in the previous year.

76 Including the Original Side of the High Court, which acts as Sessions Court for the City of Hyderabad, there were 7 Sessions Courts as in the preceding year. There were 6 Sessions cases on the Original Side of the High Court as against 8 in 1331 F and of these 3 were decided against 6 in the preceding year. In other Sessions Courts, there were 186 cases for disposal in 1332 F as against 209 in the preceding year. Of these, 133 were decided against 167 last year. The average duration of Sessions cases decreased from 104 days to 48 days in the High Court and from 130 days to 122 days in other Courts. The percentage of persons sentenced to imprisonment (with or without other punishment) to fine and to whipping was 30, 69 and 3, respectively, as against 32, 67 and 4 in 1331 F. During the year under report, no one was sentenced to death, the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life being 13 as against 10 in 1331 F.

Including arrears, the total miscellaneous criminal proceedings instituted in all Criminal Courts fell from 32,414 to 29,652 and of these 23,509 were disposed of as against 25,277 in 1331 F. The total number of persons under trial in 1332 F was 19,029 as against 20,799 in the preceding year, and of these 14,471 were tried as against 11,400. Out of the persons tried, 13,978 were discharged or acquitted as against 10,547 in the preceding year and 493 convicted as against 853.

77 The number of criminal appeals for disposal before the High Court was 362 in 1332 F as against 440 in the preceding year. Of these, 279 were disposed of as against 411 in 1331 F. In 60 per cent of cases sentences were upheld as against 50 per cent in 1331 F, in 24 per cent of cases they were reversed as against 47 per cent, and in 16 per cent of cases they were modified; whilst no cases were returned for further enquiry against 3 per cent in 1331 F. The average duration of an appeal before the High Court rose from 32 days to 35 days. There were 932 revision and confirmation cases before the High Court in 1332 F against 608 in the preceding year and of these 756 were disposed of as against 527 in the previous year.

The number of appeals, revisions and confirmation cases before the Sessions Courts decreased from 1,551 to 1,231 and those before the District and Subordinate Magistrates empowered to hear appeals rose from 805 to 1,490. Of these, 1,055 were disposed of by the Sessions Court and 1,282 by the District and Subordinate Magistrates against 1,348 and 648, respectively, in 1331 F. Excluding appeals, dismissed and transferred, real disposals numbered 1,050 in Sessions Courts and 1,281 in the Courts of District and Subordinate Magistrates as against 1,264 and 617, respectively in the preceding year. In Sessions Courts appeals, 46 per cent of the Judgments of Lower Courts were upheld, 16 per cent modified, and 37 per cent reversed against 56 per cent, 9 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively, in 1331 F. while one per cent of cases were returned for further enquiry as against 2 per cent. As regards appeals before District and Subordinate Magistrates, in 38 per cent of cases Judgments were upheld as in the previous year, in 47 per cent of cases they were reversed as against 50 per cent and in 13 per cent of cases they were modified against 10 per cent while like previous year, in 2 per cent of cases they were returned for further enquiry. The average duration of an appeal fell from 71 days to 65 days in Sessions Courts and from 69 to 54 days in Magistrates courts. The average duration of an appeal in all the courts decreased from 58 days in 1331 F. to 54 days in 1332 F.

78. The total receipts of Criminal Courts amounted to Rs 3,92,168 against Rs 3,38,932 in the preceding year. The Finance total income of both Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to Rs 14,86,846 as against Rs 13,29,863 resulting in an increase of Rs 1,56,983. Of this increase, Rs 85,890 were due to the stamp and court fees, Rs 59,434 to Judicial Examination Fees and the rest to miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure incurred on both Civil and Criminal Courts increased from Rs 18,69,098 to Rs 21,20,241, i.e., 13.13 per cent more than that in the previous year, but when compared to total receipts, the expenditure was in excess by 42.59 per cent as against 40.54 per cent in the previous year.

79. There were 56 Criminal Judges in Paigah and Jagir *ilakas* as in the previous year. Including *amrais*, there were Paigah and Jagir Courts 2,469 criminal cases for disposal against 2,501 in the previous year. Of these, 2,200 were disposed of against 2,141. The number of persons under trial was 6,494 against 6,324 and of these, 5,493 were tried as against 5,169 in the preceding year. Of the persons tried 582 were convicted and 4,481 discharged and acquitted. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 3,839 against 4,621 in the previous year. The average duration of cases fell from 81 days in 1331 F to 62 days in 1332 F. The total number of miscellaneous criminal proceedings for disposal before Jagir courts fell from 3,229 in 1331 F to 2,672 in 1332 F and of these 1,876 were disposed of against 2,283. Including *amrais*, the total number of appeals, revisions and confirmation cases for disposal before the Jagir Courts decreased from 199 to 173 in 1332 F and of these 147 were disposed of against 167 in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal increased from 53 days to 60 days. The Civil and Criminal receipts of these courts during the year under report were Rs 1,22,802 as against Rs 1,32,187 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 2,98,364 as against Rs 2,93,934.

SECTION IV

City Police

80. Mr Venketrama Reddy continued to work as Kotwal, City Police Control throughout the year under report.

81. The sanctioned strength of the City Police Force at the end of Strength 1332 F was the same as in the preceding year viz 3,521 officers and men.

82. In 1332 F 438 men were struck off the rolls of the Force Dismissals owing to retirement, dismissal, desertion, resignation or death against 426 in the previous year. The number of desertions decreased from 264 to 233.

83. The percentage of men punished for all offences was 16.37 against Punishments and Rewards 11.08 in the previous year. The number of men punished with dismissal increased from 68 to 87. Eight men were given money rewards during the year and 279 were promoted for good work.

84. The number of true cases of cognizable crime during the year Cognizable Crime under report, excluding nuisance cases, was 1,238 against 1,470 in 1331 F. Of these, 141 or 11.3 per cent were serious offences (including 3 cases of murder) and 669 or 54.03 per cent were minor offences against person or property, the rest being of a miscellaneous nature. The number of nuisance cases decreased from 255 to 172.

85. The percentage of cases detected during the year under report Detection and Prevention of Crime was 88.41 against 80.7 in the previous year. Of the 1,146 cases prosecuted, 1,076 were disposed of, 704 or 65.4 per cent of cases ending in conviction against 71.45 per cent

in 1331 F. Of the 8 cases of murder (including 4 new cases and 4 cases pending since 1331 Fash) prosecuted during the year under report, 4 ended in conviction and one in acquittal and 3 were pending at the end of 1332 F.

86 Property worth Rs. 80,817 was reported to have been stolen in 1332 F. Of this, property worth Rs. 60,632 or 75.02 per cent was recovered as against property worth Rs. 47,550 or 52.06 per cent in 1331 F.

87 Seven cases of suicide and 73 of accidental death were reported by the City Police in 1332 F. Of the accidental deaths, 13 were caused by fire and 29 by drowning.

88 The total expenditure incurred by the City Police during the year was Rs. 8,02,345 as against Rs. 7,90,798 in 1331 F.

SECTION V

District Police

89 Nawab Mohamad Nawaz Jung Bahadur, continued as Director General of District Police throughout the year under report. The Jail Department which had hitherto been under the control of the Director General of District Police was, for administrative reasons, placed in charge of Lieut.-Col. Jivan Singh, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired) Director, Medical Department.

90 The sanctioned strength of the District Police Force at the end of 1332 F. was 11,220 officers and men against 11,054 in 1331 F., the increase being due to the creations of new Munsiffs Courts.

91. There was decrease both in the number of literate officers and men, 1,436 against 1,465 and 3,964 against 4,144, respectively, in 1331 F.

92 The number of Officers and men punished Departmentally rose from 1,562 to 2,106 while those sentenced by the Courts fell from 34 to 26. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 19.2 against 14.6 in the preceding year. Dismissals numbered 356 against 312 in 1331 F.

93 The total number of rewards of all kinds decreased from 602 to 502.

94 There was less crime during the year under review than in the previous year owing to the season having been on the whole good. The total number of cognizable cases declined from 6,245 to 5,390 or a decrease of 13.6 per cent. There was decrease in the number of grave crime, being 2,548 against 2,750. Except in murder cases, which increased from 98 to 137, this decrease was under all heads of grave crimes but particularly under dacoity, and robbery which showed a fall of 41.5 per cent and 28.3 per cent., respectively. Minor offences against person and property (including miscellaneous offences) also decreased from 3,495 to 2,842.

95. The total number of cases of cognizable crime (including those under investigation at the end of 1331 F.) dealt with by the Police decreased from 6,403 to 5,488. Of these, 3,911 were traced, which gives a percentage of 71 against 72 i.e., detection remained almost stationary in amount notwithstanding an appreciable decrease in the volume of cognizable crime. Out of the total number of cases challaned by the Police during the year

(3,533) and those pending enquiry in the Courts (619), 3,522 cases were decided by the Courts. The cases in which punishments and orders for furnishing security were passed numbered 2,008 against 2,870 in the preceding year.

96 The number of persons arrested by the District Police during the year under report was 8,141 as against 8,627 in the previous year and the number released without being brought to trial was 576 or 7.07 percent. Including those under arrest at the end of 1331 F., 8,463 persons were under police custody during the year under report. Out of the total number of persons placed on trial (7,396) and of those whose cases were under enquiry at the end of 1331 F. (1,925) the cases of 7,099 persons were disposed of by the Courts. Of these, the number of persons in whose cases punishments and orders for furnishing security were passed was 3,001 against 4,115 in the previous year.

97 The value of property reported to have been stolen in 1332 F. was Rs. 3,69,601 against Rs. 3,94,825 in 1331 F. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,57,674 against Rs. 1,67,228, the percentage of recovery being the same as in the preceding year viz 42.6.

98 The total number of crimes reported in Jagu Ilagas was 167 against 198 in the preceding year. Of these, 113 cases were traced, the number of cases *challaned* by the police during the year being 106. Including aircars, the total number of cases under disposal in the Courts was 136 of these, 92 were disposed of, 36 cases ending in conviction.

99 The total number of cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department increased from 89 in 1331 F. to 129 in 1332 F. Of these, 49 ended in conviction and 17 in acquittal against 44 and 16, respectively, in 1331 F. The percentage of convictions fell from 49.43 to 37.98. Out of 484 persons arrested during the year 92 were convicted and 102 released against 112 and 37, respectively, in the preceding year.

100 One lakh eleven thousand six hundred and forty finger print slips of convicted persons were on record at the end of 1332 F. During the year 9,484 references were received as against 11,958 in 1331 F. and previous convictions were traced in 2,008 cases as against 2,240. The British Indian Bureau traced previous convictions in 39 cases belonging to the Hyderabad State as against 25 in the previous year. Forty-two wandering gangs of criminal tribes were under police surveillance at the close of the year under report.

101. The number of warrants and summonses served by the Police during the year was 35,740 against 29,388 in 1331 F.

102 Mr. Manohar Lal Puri, B.A., continued as Principal of the Police Training School during the year under report. Eighty-six students in the officers class and 110 in the constables class were under training at the close of 1331 F. During the year 43 officers, 69 probationers and 122 constables were admitted. Thus there were in all 430 pupils under training in the year under report. Of these, 74 passed in the final examination prescribed for officers and 74 in the examination prescribed for constables and 95 were struck off the rolls owing to death, resignation, dismissal or failure to pass the Departmental examination, leaving 187 (79 in the officers class and 108 in the constables class) under training at the end of the year. An Urdu shorthand class was opened in the Police Training School during the year under report.

103 The strength of the Sikh Force was 729 as against 758 in 1331 F and the total cost Rs 1,97,717 as against Rs 1,80,288 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is due to the High price allowance having been granted to the Sikh Force at Rs 2 per head as done for the Irregular Troops.

104 At the end of 1331 F 64 Sikh boys and 137 police orderlies were under instruction. During the year 78 Sikh boys and 77 police boys were admitted, making a total of 356. Of these, 13 Sikh boys were appointed to hereditary posts and 15 boy orderlies were enlisted as constables during the year. One hundred and fifty seven police and Sikh boys appeared for the annual examination held during the year, of whom 120 were successful. During the year a tailoring class was opened to train police boys—the strength of the class being 16.

105 Nine hundred and thirty six widows were in receipt of pension amounting to Rs 2,242 per mensem from the widow provident fund as against 850 recipients in the previous year.

106 The number of deaths from snake bite reported during the year increased from 607 to 663, while the number of deaths from drowning decreased from 2,932 to 2,610.

107 The total expenditure on the District Police Force was Rs 33,40,891 as against Rs 38,74,326 in the preceding year. The fall in expenditure was due to the fact that the arrears of salary due to the employees under the Time Scale were paid in the previous year and the new incumbents who were entertained during the year were started on minimum salary.

SECTION VI

Jails

108 Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Director-General of Jails up to 13th Khurdad 1332 Fash when the Jail Department was transferred from the Police to the Medical and Sanitation Department under Lieut-Col. B Jivan Singh C.I.E., I.M.S., (Retired).

109 There were 4 Central Jails and 15 District and Sub-Jails during 1332 F as against 5 and 14, respectively, in the preceding year. The decrease of one Central Jail on its conversion into a Sub-Jail was effected during the year in accordance with the recommendation of the Salaries Commission.

110. The year under report opened with a population of 2,529 prisoners of all classes as against 3,478 in the previous year and 7,576 were admitted during the year, making a total of 10,105 prisoners, of whom 8,154 were discharged, leaving 1,951 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average population fell from 2,781 in 1331 F. to 2,151 in 1332 F.

111 The convict population at the beginning of 1332 F. was 1,782 (1,727 males and 55 females) against 2,264 (2,206 males and 58 females) in the previous year. The admissions during the year numbered 2,489 males and 127 females as compared with 3,231 males and 149 females in 1331 F. Thus the total number of convicts dealt with during the year was 4,398. Of these, 3,027 were discharged, leaving 1,371 in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average of the convicts was 1,457 males and 40 females against 1,822 males and 51 females in 1331 F. During the year 14 convicts escaped, of whom 3 were recaptured. The number of escapes and recaptures in 1331 F. was 16 and 6, respectively.

112 During the year, there were 5,707 under-trial prisoners (5,472 males and 235 females) as against 7,663 (7,356 males and 307 females) in 1331 F, the daily average being 654 against 908 or 43.6 per cent of the daily average of convicts against 48.4 per cent in the preceding year. Of the total number of prisoners 1,487 were convicted and sentenced, 1,955 were acquitted and released, 1,679 were discharged, and 4 died. Three under-trial prisoners escaped of whom 1 was recaptured, the number of escapes and recaptures in 1331 F being 4 and 3 respectively. Thus at the end of 1332 F there were 580 prisoners (569 males and 11 females) in jails.

Under-Trial Prisoners
113 Twenty five prisoners of this class were admitted during the year against 61 in 1331 F. Of these, 5 were sent to the Reformatory School at Jalna, while the remaining underwent their sentences in jails on account of the shortness of their term.

Juveniles
114 There were 22 boys in confinement at the Reformatory at the beginning of 1332 F. During the year 5 were admitted, making a total of 27. Of these, 13 were released and 14 remained in the institution at the close of the year. The daily average of the inmates was 13 against 19 in the preceding year. The total earnings of the boys amounted to Rs. 991 against Rs. 1,381 in 1331 F. As usual, the boys were given religious, literary and technical education.

115 Of the 2,616 convicts admitted during the year 867 were under sentences not exceeding one month, 1,320 under sentences exceeding one month but not exceeding one year, 406 over one year but not exceeding 10 years, and 6 over 10 years but under 14 years while 17 convicts were imprisoned for life. There was no execution during the year under report. Previous convictions were traced against 408 of new convicts as compared with 570 in the previous year.

Nature and length of Sentences
116 There were altogether 165 offences against jail rules during the year as compared with 191 in 1331 F. Of these, 164 were dealt with by the prison authorities and one by the Criminal Court. The number of major punishments decreased from 62 to 17 while the minor punishments increased from 129 to 147. The punishments inflicted on convict-officers rose from 33 to 38 while those on the *Barkandaz* force fell from 147 to 90.

117 During the year under report, 18 prisoners were released by special commands of His Exalted Highness. Besides these, 326 were released under the Remission Rules. The sanctioned strength of convict officers stood at 309 as in the preceding year.

Remissions
118 Elementary education up to the third standard was imparted in the Central Jails, 204 convicts being under instruction against 208 in 1331 F. Besides, lectures on moral and religious subjects were delivered in the Central Jails at Hyderabad and Warangal.

Education
119 The health statistics of the year under report were favourable as compared with those of the previous year. The total number of admissions to the jail hospitals was 19,752 against 21,763 in the previous year, and the average daily number of sick prisoners was 104 against 116. There were 32 deaths among the prisoners during the year as compared with 100 in 1331 F, while the ratio per mille of deaths was 14.8 against 35.9 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Jail Medical Department was Rs. 39,908 against Rs. 38,005. Of this, Rs. 28,022 were spent on establishment and the rest on sick diet medicines, etc. The average cost per head of the daily average of sick was Rs. 383-11-0 against Rs. 327-10-0 in 1331 F and this rise in the average cost is entirely due to large increase in the pay of medical officer (promoted from the grade of the Assistant surgeon to that of the Civil surgeon) at the Central Jail, Hyderabad.

Vital Statistics

120 The total gross expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs 6,01,158 as against Rs 7,14,443 in the previous year and the net cost per head was Rs 181-4-4 against Rs 186-11-2 The cash earnings increased from Rs 1,91,956 to Rs 2,10,315

SECTION VII

Registration

121 Moulayi Min Faiz-ur-Rahman Sahab continued as Inspector-General of Registration during the year under report

122 There were 24 registry and 142 sub-registry offices in the State as against 24 registry and 132 sub-registry offices in the previous year During the year one sub-registry office in Dewani Ilaga and 9 in Jagir Ilagas were opened

123 The total number of registrations effected during the year (inclusive of those in the Adilabad district from which statistics have been received) was 36,915 as against 34,367. The aggregate value of registered documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases etc was Rs 2,86,82,231 as against Rs 2,62,35,632 in 1331 F and the average value of documents Rs 777 against Rs 763 in the previous year

124 The total income for 1332 F amounted to Rs 3,28,958 and the expenditure to Rs 1,66,927 as against Rs 2,97,976 and Rs 1,57,760, respectively, in the previous year

SECTION VIII

Hyderabad Municipality

125 Nawab Abid Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality throughout the year under report

126. The following is an abstract of receipts of the Municipality for the years 1331 and 1332 F —

Heads	1331 F O S Rs	1332 F O S Rs
Government Grant	5,00,000	5,00,000
House Tax	1,56,835	2,33,154
Animal and Vehicle Tax including motor cars and motor cycles and cycles	33,681	34,141
Scavenger Tax	8,166	8,296
Hackney Carriage Fees	33,712	34,355
Slaughter House Fees of Domalgudah and Mashrabad	308	327
Quit-rent of Land and Bazars	20,571	21,359
Water Tax collection Fees	6,175	5,667
Fees charged for repairs to contractors casks	6,261	6,393
Municipal Fines	9,028	6,617
Miscellaneous Receipts	59,128	31,586
Total	8,88,880	8,81,895

127 The expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the year
Expenditure was as follows —

Heads	1331 F O S Rs	1332 F O S Rs
Secretary's Office Establishment	70,368	71,432
Taxation Department	50,191	53,286
Health, Conservancy and Night Soil Department	3,68,033	3,73,832
Engineering Department	23,013	22,239
Construction, Maintenance of Drains, Roads, Buildings, etc	1,29,300	1,38,885
Road Watering	16,601	17,185
Lighting	42,840	67,206
Workshop and Stores	7,451	13,018
Establishment in the Accountant-General's Office and City Criminal Court	5,520	5,891
Miscellaneous	43,719	47,788
Total	7,57,033	8,10,762

The total receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs 8,81,895 and the expenditure to Rs 8,10,762 as against Rs 8,33,880 and Rs 7,57,033 respectively, in 1331 F. The additional expenditure of Rs 53,729 incurred in 1332 F was mainly due to the purchase of furniture and utensils for the Peace Memorial Sarai at Nampalli and of new pipes and wheels for the fire engine, initial expenses for the installation of lights in new localities; entertainment of temporary establishment in the Municipal workshop, construction of additional drains, and payment of additional expenses incurred for lighting in 1331 F. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the end of 1332 F. amounted to Rs 87,609 against Rs. 71,527 in the previous year.

128 The total length of roads in charge of the Municipality was about
Roads 98 miles. The average cost of maintenance per
mile was Rs 406-9-11 against Rs. 428-2-10 in
the preceding year.

129 The Municipality had under its control 5,20,005 feet of drains
Drains at the end of 1331 F. During the year under
report, 19,112 feet of new drains were constructed.

130. During the year 11 miles, 103 yards and 2 feet of road were lighted
Lighting by electricity. The number of road lamps in use
at the end of 1332 F was 1,841. The average
cost per lamp was Rs. 19-9-9-against Rs 17-2-9. The rise in the average
cost of a lamp is explained to be due to increase in cost of lighting charges.

131 79,575 feet of road were watered during 1332 F. at a cost
Road Watering of Rs. 17,185, as in the previous year.

132 There were 23 fires in the Municipal limits and property worth
Miscellaneous Rs 2,067 was damaged; 2,656 stray dogs were
destroyed by the Municipality; 4,791 cattle and
3,60,240 sheep were slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter-houses in the
City and Chaderghat, 3,770 nuisance cases were prosecuted and fines real-
ized in them amounted to Rs 2,915. There were 3,026 applications for
the construction of new buildings and the extension of old ones and 2,331
of these were granted.

SECTION IX

Local Funds

133 During 1332 F the number of District and Taluk Boards remained the same as before viz 15 District and 103 Taluk Boards

134 The year opened with a cash balance of Rs 50 92,955 The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs 22 69,164 and the expenditure to Rs 26,30,089 as against Rs 23 30,978 and Rs 17,67 035 respectively, in 1331 F The following statement shows how the expenditure in 1332 F was distributed —

Particulars	Amount
	Rs
To Patels and Patwaries	. 52,092
Permanent and temporary supervision charges	2,81,106
Education	.. 4,79,126
Medical	. 3,00,670
Roads	.. 2,80,060
Works of public utility	. 7,11,172
Miscellaneous Municipal charges	.. 5,25,863
Total	. 26,30,089

SECTION X

Military Department

(A) *Regular Troops*

135 Owing to the departure of Lieut -Col Sir Afsun-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K C I E, M V O., A D C, Chief Commander of the Regular Troops, on pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, Major Osman Yar-ud-Dowla Bahadur, A D C, continued to work as Chief Commander during the year under report

136 The strength of the Regular Troops, the Imperial Service Troops, and the Golconda Brigade was 4,884, 1,068 and 1,150, respectively The cost of the Regular Troops was Rs 19,64,778 against Rs 19,65,840, of the Imperial Service Troops Rs. 9,91,721 against Rs 10,43,339; and of the Golconda Brigade Rs. 4,91,126 against Rs. 4,73,899.

In the Regular Troops, the average age of the men was 30 years, and 4 months, height 5 ft 6 inches and chest measurement 33 inches Altogether 551 recruits were enlisted during the year, 142 were retired on pension or gratuity and 247 men were struck off the rolls owing to dismissal, death, desertion or resignation

In the Imperial Service Troops, the average age of the men was 32 years, height 5 ft 7 inches and chest measurement 33½ inches. In all 335 recruits were enlisted during the year, 9 men retired on pension or gratuity and 1 resigned.

In the Golconda Brigade, the average age of the men was 31 years and 4 months, height 5 ft 6 inches and chest measurement 33 inches Seventy six recruits were enlisted, 4 men retired on pension or gratuity and 10 were struck off the rolls owing to desertion or death.

137. The expenditure on account of the Government Gun Powder Magazine. Factory was Rs 14,983 against Rs. 16,691 in 1331 F.

138. Major M. G. Naidu, M.B., C.M., continued as Principal Medical Officer of the Regular Troops during the year under report. Medical Department. The total number of in-patients treated increased from 10,176 to 10,412. Besides these, 34,488 persons were treated as out-patients. The number of operations performed increased from 742 to 866. There was a marked decrease in the total number of fatal cases, 17 against 26.

Lieut. H. Vasant Rao was in charge of the X-Ray Department. There was appreciable increase in the number of cases treated, 682 against 310. Of these, 115 were cases of Radiography and 63 of screen examination. The remaining 504 cases were of electric treatment.

The total expenditure incurred on the Military Medical Department was Rs. 1,63,718 against Rs. 1,27,946 in the previous year.

(B) *Irregular Troops*

139. Mirza Bashir Beg continued as Nazim Nazm-i-Jamiat during the year under report. Control.

140. The Irregular Troops consist of 11,231 Infantry and 1,249 Cavalry. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22,75,668 against Rs. 23,67,371. Strength and Cost.

141. The total number of patients treated in the Nazm Dispensary increased from 2,692 to 5,269. Nazm Dispensary.

142. The total expenditure on the Military Department in the year under review decreased by Rs. 93,074. It amounted to Rs. 59,01,994 (Rs. 36,26,326 for Regular Troops and Rs. 22,75,668 for Irregular Troops) as against Rs. 59,95,086 (Rs. 36,27,715 for Regular Troops and Rs. 23,67,371 for Irregular Troops) in 1331 F. Total Military Expenditure.

CHAPTER IV

Production and Distribution

SECTION I

Agriculture

143 Mr Mazhar Husam, M A, B Sc, continued in charge of the
Control Department during the year under report

144 The Department was, as in previous years, chiefly occupied with the improvement of cotton and restoration of the indigenous long staple variety known as "Hyderabad Gaorani". During the year under report, 10,070 candies of selected seed were distributed as *takari* in four Taluks of Paurbhani District and one Taluk in Bu District against 10,000 candies and 18½ maunds in 1331 F. Rs. 2,41,500 were spent for the purchase of seed for distribution against Rs. 2,21,000 in the previous year. The area sown with *gaorani* seed supplied by the Department was 3,85,150 acres against 3,98,243 acres in the preceding year. The total amount recovered and refunded to Government Treasury under *Takari* Rules was Rs. 2,79,747.

145 The mulberry silk industry was carried out on the Aler and Mahbubnagar Farms with a fair amount of success.

146 Six varieties of sugarcane from Coimbatore and three local varieties were tried experimentally on the Government Farm at Kamaledddi but the result was not quite satisfactory owing to unseasonal rains. No special experiments could be carried on with paddy on account of scarcity of water.

147 The Government Farm at Parbhani suffered much by the disastrous fire which broke out on the 21st Khurdad, resulting in an absolute cessation of the economic and cultural activities of the farm during the rest of the year and considerable handicap of operations for the season of 1332-1333 F. The demand of the ryots for *mohwa* refuse for purpose of general manure is increasing more and more as they find that by using it they can get better yield of ground nuts, red gram, green gram and jawars. The experiments for reclamation of alkaline soils were carried on successfully on the Aler Farm. Vegetable crops and garden crops together with paddy were cultivated on lands already reclaimed. Thornless cactus is under trial as it is a valuable fodder for cattle particularly in periods of famine and draught.

148. During the year 14 Kuloskar ploughs (7 of No 9 and 7 of No 11) were distributed to the ryots as *Tahavi*. Besides, about 50 agricultural implements such as Kirloskar Ploughs of different numbers, Meston ploughs, Monsoon ploughs, hand pumps, chaff cutters, road scrapers etc. were also purchased and distributed among the ryots. Factories for manufacture of iron implements have for the first time been started in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions at Khairatabad (Hyderabad), Aurangabad, Usmanabad, and Hanamkonda. Applications to open similar factories in Bir are under consideration.

149 The Department was invited during the year to participate in the Exhibitions held at Shakarkota (Hyderabad City), Alwal (near Bolarum), Sangareddi, Kandi, Gulburga and the Public Gardens at Hyderabad, when full advantage was taken to

display the agricultural exhibits consisting of raw produce of these Dominions and agricultural machinery, etc., for the benefit of those interested in agriculture

150 As before, a number of wells in different places such as Usmanabad
 Agricultural Engineering Tuljapur, Sailu Parbhani and Atraf-i-Balda were
 deepened by means of the Musto's boring machine
 and the Calyx Core drill

151 The total cost of the Agricultural Department in 1332 F was
 Cost Rs 79,049 against Rs 90,531 in the previous year

SECTION II

Weather and Crops

152 As the rainy season in the State begins in June (Amadiad) while
 Rainfall the official year commences in October (Azur) the
 principal harvests of a Fash year depend upon the
 monsoon of the preceding year

The following statement shows the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period 1331-1332 F

South-West Monsoon

	Inches
June (Amadiad)	1 44
July (Sharewar)	6 71
August (Mehir)	2 88
September (Aban)	6 83
Total for South-West monsoon	<hr/> 20 86 <hr/>

North-East Monsoon

	Inches
October (Azur)	1 74
November (Dai)	3 25
Total for North-East monsoon	<hr/> 4 99 <hr/>
Total for the monsoon period	<hr/> 25 85 <hr/>
Total for December to May (Bahman to Tir)	<hr/> 2 38 <hr/>
Total for the year (June to May)	<hr/> 28 18 <hr/>

153 The rainfall of 1331-32 F was fair, the total average for the
 Season of 1332 F Dominions being 28 18 inches as against 32 11
 inches in the preceding year or about 6 per cent.
 below the normal. The monsoon set in at the right time and agricultural
 operations were actively commenced. The weather continued favourable
 to the end of July. The current became weak in the early part of August
 but fortunately it grew active in the latter part, giving copious rain in almost
 all the districts and thus improving the condition of crops a great deal
 except in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Usmanabad, Mahbubnagar
 and Nalgonda where, owing to inadequate rain, the Kharif and Abi crops
 fared badly. The late rains in the month of March damaged the Rabi
 crops only to a small extent. Thus the season for the year was on the
 whole satisfactory

154 The following statement shows the area and outturn of the principal crops as compared with the figures for the preceding year —

Crops	1331 F		1332 F	
	Area in Acres	Out-turn	Area in Acres	Out-turn
Cotton	29,14,318	Bales 8,70,121	38,13,037	Bales 11,16,345
Oil seeds	22,98,130	Tons 1,59,012	19,86,404	Tons 1,53,913
Wheat	6,13,535	51,317	7,00,045	61,590
Jawar	98,78,231	7,75,796	87,51,786	10,56,275
Rice	7,16,818	2,14,633	5,84,155	1,89,041

SECTION III

Co-operative Credit Societies

155. Moulvi Mohamad Abdul Basith Khan Saheb continued as Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies during the year under report

156 The number of Societies increased from 1,464 to 1,546 Of these 19 were Central Banks, 1,324 Agricultural Banks and 203 Non-Agricultural Banks

157 The total number of members to the end of Amavadiad 1332 F. was 40,263 against 38,434 in 1331 F Of these, 2,653 belonged to Central Banks, 29,915 to Agricultural and 7,695 to Non-Agricultural Societies

158. The working capital of the Central Banks, the Agricultural and non-Agricultural Societies increased from Rs 90,33,113 to Rs 97,95,070 or a rise of 7.6 per cent and of this the capital owned by them—Share money and Reserve Fund combined—exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 5,19,849 and amounted to Rs 29,73,115 which works up to 30.35 per cent of the total working capital, whilst the total amount of loans from Government and Central Banks was reduced from Rs 44,11,421 in 1331 F to Rs 42,45,263 in 1332 F This is satisfactory showing as it does signs of healthy progress.

159 The total demand of the Agricultural and non-Agricultural Societies during the year under report amounted to Rs. 49,68,206 and collection to Rs 10,04,723 as against Rs 47,28,939 and Rs. 9,61,339, respectively, in the preceding year There was a slight decrease in the percentage of collection to the demand as compared with the previous year viz. 20.2 against 20.3 in 1331 F

160 Six Central Banks were opened during the year, one each at Nizamabad, Bidar, Nanded, Shahabad, Bashirabad and Vikarabad The paid up share Capital of all the Central Banks amounted to Rs 7,84,873 and the deposits held by them to Rs 21,66,073. Including Rs. 6,98,732 lent to Societies during the year, the total amount due by them was Rs 41,18,131, out of which Rs. 5,87,318 were repaid, leaving a balance Rs. 35,30,813 at the end of 1332 F. The profit earned by the Banks was Rs. 1,04,963 During the year the Government debt was reduced from Rs 10,30,794 to Rs. 6,97,327.

161 During 1932 F Rs 4,45,236 were advanced by the Agricultural Societies to their members. Of this sum, 17.36 per cent was for the purchase of cattle, 11.64 per cent for payment of old debts, 7.43 per cent for marriages, 7.10 per cent for construction of houses, 4.54 for redemption of lands, 4.44 for improvement of lands, 3.46 for trade, 3.32 for purchase of seed and the remainder for purchase of food, payment of revenue and miscellaneous purposes. The total amount repaid by the members during the year was Rs 3,12,969. At the end of 1932 F there was an outstanding of Rs 42,33,559. The profit earned by the Societies was Rs 2,14,139.

162 Including 30 Societies registered during the year, there were altogether 203 Non-Agricultural Societies. 142 with limited liability and 61 with unlimited liability. The departmental societies at Hyderabad increased from 67 to 78. The Stores Societies decreased from 14 to 11 while the Weavers Societies increased from 37 to 48 and the profits earned by each of them was Rs 1,407 and Rs 3,185, respectively. The Paper Industry Societies increased from 4 to 5, and the profits earned by them amounted to Rs 915.

163 Out of Rs 1,00,000 sanctioned for the reorganisation of important cottage industries, Rs 71,997 were granted as loans to various industrial societies in districts on terms¹ mentioned in para 162 of the General Administration Report for 1931 F.

164 The total cost of the Department was Rs 2,00,435 as against Rs 2,32,276 in the previous year.

SECTION IV

Factories

165 During the year under report, there were 4 spinning and weaving mills and 235 cotton ginning and pressing factories against 4 and 212, respectively, in the preceding year.

* Loans to be paid back in 20 annual instalments, interest on the loan being payable at 6 per cent only after the expiry of the first three years.

166 The total number of factories other than cotton factories at the close of the year was 187 as against 160 in 1331 F. as shown below —

Other Factories

Name of Factories	1331 F	1332 F
Flour Mills (including 60 worked by electricity)	80	98
Rice Mills do 3 do	10	16
Distilleries	5	5
Water pumping station	3	3
Printing press worked by electricity	1	1
Aerated Water Factory worked by electricity	1	1
Ice Factory do	1	1
Iron Foundry do	1	1
Silk Factory do	1	1
Tile Factory do	1	1
Motor repairing Factories do	6	7
Oil Mills do	2	2
Cinema do	8	3
Dall factories do	9	10
Cement Factory do	1	1
Vulcanizing Factory do	1	1
Cigarettes Factory do	1	1
Matches Factory do	1	1
Acid Factory do	1	1
Thymol Factory		1
Electric House	1	1
Total	160	187

167 The total number of factories requiring inspection was 426 with 322 boilers. Of these, 403 factories with 298 boilers were inspected during the year. But 23 factories with 24 boilers could not be inspected as the owners did not work them. The total amount of inspection fees collected amounted to Rs. 11,858 as against Rs. 10,014, in the preceding year. There were two fatal accidents during the year under report. All the boilers, old and new, were reported to be working satisfactorily

Control of Factories

SECTION V

Trade

168. The statistics of the trade of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions are compiled from the Customs and Railway returns.

Trade Statistics

169 The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees, the aggregate value of imports and exports of the principal commodities during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1331 F —

Articles	IMPORTS		Articles	EXPORTS	
	1331 F	1332 F		1331 F	1332 F
Piece goods	2,93,07	2,96,59	Piece goods	4,42	4,45
Yarn	1,53,89	1,60,35	Cotton	9,20,25	8,67,01
Salt	48,65	46,83	Cotton seed	1,17,98	1,31,81
Silk	22,25	21,51	Grain	89,04	70,49
Sugar and Jaggery	1,04,64	1,16,92	Sesamum	53,48	46,59
Fruits	39,79	39,96	Linseed	28,43	53,31
Betel nut	16,47	16,99	Castor seed	92,82	1,24,40
Live Stock	19,35	22,88	Live Stock	41,08	38,26
Timber	5,36	5,22	Timber	11,20	11,44
Copper and Brass utensils	11,45	22,02	Hides	32,06	29,93
Hardware	27,02	29,38	Indigo	2,39	1,15
Silver	27,08	62,43	Ground nut	24,18	20,93
Gold	87,72	1,34,18	Oil and Ghee	19,23	48,78
Other articles	5,41,00	5,44,63	Other Articles	1,68,33	2,31,77
Total	13,47,74	15,19,84	Total	16,04,89	16,80,32
Value of <i>mafi</i> articles including Mint Bullion	2,64,04	3,98,30	Value of <i>mafi</i> Articles	40,49	29,80
Grand Total	16,11,78	19,13,14	Grand total	16,45,38	17,10,12

170. The total value of imported commodities during 1332 F was 1,913·14 lakhs against 1,611·78 lakhs or an increase of 301·36 lakhs over the previous year. Of these, dutiable merchandise was worth 1,519·84 lakhs, duty-free merchandise 333 lakhs and bullion purchased for the Mint 60·30 lakhs. The chief increases under imports were under gold (96·46 lakhs), silver (35·35 lakhs), brass and copper utensils (10·57 lakhs), and sugar and jaggery (12·28 lakhs).

171. The total value of exported commodities during the year under report amounted to 1,710·12 lakhs against 1,645·38 lakhs. Of these 1,680·32 lakhs were on account of dutiable merchandise and 29·80 lakhs of duty-free merchandise. The chief increases were under linseed (24·88 lakhs), castor seed (31·58 lakhs) oil and ghee (29·55 lakhs) and cotton seed (13·83 lakhs) while the main decrease was under cotton (53·24 lakhs), and grain (18·55 lakhs).

172. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 18·59 per cent under imports and 3·93 per cent. under exports. The total aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions during the year under report amounted to 3,623·26 lakhs as against 3,257·16 lakhs in 1331 F *i e*, an increase of 366·10 lakhs against an increase 555·36 lakhs in the preceding year.

173 The following statement shows in tons the volume of the principal imports and exports carried on by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1331 F

Articles	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1331 F	1332 F	1331 F	1332 F
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Twist and yarn	1 727	1 880	20	30
Piece goods	1,180	1,663	38	75
Gram	82 976	86,280	38,078	34,543
Salt	51 663	45,292		
Sugar and jaggery	7 826	7 501	212	278
Hardware	20 116	19 280		
Cotton	196	350	76,218	65,211
Oil seed			79 086	95,195
Cotton seed			1,07,502	90,535
Timber	1,016	3 690	15,664	11,759
Kerosine oil	11 305	12,813		
Coal and coke	3 677	6,501	3,20,123	2,87,491
Miscellaneous	21,001	16,572	1,12,819	1,17,546
Total	2,15,013	2,07,822	7,58,320	7,02,996

SECTION VI

Industries and Commerce

174. The activities entered upon by the Government were, as in the previous year, controlled and supervised by Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, and Mr. G. M. Mohamadi, B.A., F.C.S., Deputy Secretary

175 The buildings of the factory were completed during the year under report. The distillation plant, the ether plant together with other plant in the main distillery have been erected, while the erection of the plant in the Power House and the Boiler House is approaching completion

176. The Government Demonstration Weaving Factory devoted its attention mainly to the demonstration of fly-shuttle looms in the districts where about 1,100 looms were introduced and appliances worth about Rs. 1,000 were sold. For demonstration purposes, two new centres were opened during the year under report. In the apprentice section, 69 pupils were admitted during the year in the Lower section, making a total of 90 and 8 new students were admitted in the higher section, bringing the total to 29. Of the latter, 6 were declared successful in the examination held by the Superintendent, 4 of whom were engaged in the demonstration staff for demonstrating work in the district. In the Commercial Section 5 looms worked during the year, and silk and woollen fabrics were manufactured

177 The Industrial laboratory carried on, among other things, experiments in the matter of the preservation of *mohwa* flowers, chlorine requirements for sterilising drinking water from Gandipett, acetification of chrome tanning of furred and other kinds of skins in the climate of Hyderabad preparation of solid tannin extracts from *tarwa* and *amaltas*, suitability of water for industrial purposes from Gundipett, Husain Sagar tank Min Alam tank, Himavat Sagar tank and big wells of the town and other sources

The applied chemistry section building was completed during the year and will be equipped with the required machinery. A new gas plant was purchased in 1932 F.

178 An Industrial Exhibition on a large scale was organised during the year on the auspicious occasion of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Birthday, only the exhibits of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions being permitted. The exhibition was kept open for 2 months for the benefit of the public and proved an unqualified success. The exhibition will be held every year and for this purpose a permanent building is being constructed which is approaching completion.

179 One of the chemists belonging to the Industrial laboratory has been deputed to undergo training in the Agricultural College, Poona, with a view to specialise in Agricultural Chemistry.

Loans amounting to Rs. 30,000 were granted for the encouragement of small scale industries such as the purchase of printing machinery, accessories and litho stones, the purchase of plant and machinery for the manufacture of essences and pharmaceuticals, and the construction of a building and furnace for glass manufacture.

Permits were granted during the year for the establishment of 62 new factories, of which 20 were ginning factories and 27 flour mills.

Of the 4 Weaving and Spinning mills which it is proposed to construct at Nanded, Hingoli, Warangal and Latour, respectively, and for which Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has floated a company called the "Usman Shahi Mills, Ltd." with Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons as the Managing Agents, that at Nanded has been taken in hand.

The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd. made satisfactory progress during the year under report with the construction of their factory and expected to have the machinery erected and ready to be tested by the 1st September 1924.

SECTION VII

Public Works Department

180 Prior to 1932 F. the Public Works Department included besides Buildings and Communications and Irrigation, Water Distribution to Hyderabad City, construction of Himayat Sagar as well as the Hyderabad City Drainage.

In 1932 F. there were the following changes in classification.—

- (a) Water Distribution and Himayat Sagar were transferred to Major Head 30.
- (b) Irrigation was made into a separate Major Head.
- (c) Prior to 1932 F. the total Irrigation Expenditure whether on account of productive works or otherwise was charged to the Service Budget. In 1932 F. the expenditure on Irrigation Projects which were likely to yield a return over 6 per cent. was separated from Service and brought under Capital Expenditure.

- (d) General Branch was renamed Buildings and Communications
 (e) Petty repairs grant for Buildings was transferred to the different Major Heads concerned.
 f) A new Department of Development of the uncultivated areas especially in the Adilabad district was created at the close of 1331 F to which the grant under both Irrigation and Buildings and Communications was transferred

The following table will facilitate comparison of the figures of 1331 F with those of 1332 F

Particulars	Budget 1331 F	Actual 1331 F	Budget 1332 F	Actual 1332 F
Major Head 31 Buildings and Communications				
a) Under charge of Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur	54,58,001	57,30,318	17,41,688	17,01,388
b) Under charge of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur	30,000	1,88,665	3,30,000	3,32,939
c) Add extra grant for Delhi Palace etc., in 1332 F B G Rs 5 lakhs			5,83,333	
d) Petty repairs under Civil Officers	1,27,677	63,918	1,27,677	1,27,677
Deduct receipts	1,00,000	12,697	1,00,000	47,905
Total (31)	55,15,678	59,10,204	56,82,698	51,14,099
Major Head 32 Irrigation	36,51,850	38,83,108	33,95,000	35,80,232
Major Head 30 Hyderabad Water Distribution and Water Works	11,12,472	11,09,444	1,08,000	2,06,159
Hyderabad Drainage	6,00,000	12,161	.	32,801
Flood Remedial Works	15,00,000	17,25,184	16,00,000	15,97,731
Major Head 39 Development		1,99,467	7,72,296	8,52,156
Total Service Expenditure	1,23,80,000	1,28,39,568	1,15,57,994	1,18,88,478
Irrigation Capital Works			15,00,000	12,65,237
Grand Total	1,23,80,000	1,28,39,568	1,30,57,994	1,26,48,715

The total grant under the above various heads for 1332 F. was (1,30,57,994) against (1,28,80,000) in 1331 F and the total actual expenditure in 1332 F was (1,26,48,715) against (1,28,39,568) in 1331 F

It will be observed that the New Water Works had been completed in 1331 F. and the Drainage Scheme had not yet ripened to be undertaken, hence no provision needed for these in 1332 F. The figures in the succeeding paras are after allowing the interappropriations made by Public Works Department and adjustments according to the new classification adopted in 1332 F.

A. Irrigation Branch

181. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F.C.H. continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department Irrigation Branch, during the year under report.

Control.

182 The total budget grant of the Irrigation Branch was Rs 35,19,497 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs 33,36,536 as against Rs 41 03,990 and Rs 37,52,736 in the preceding year. Out of the total expenditure Rs 23,28,081 were spent on works, Rs 10,00,407 on establishment and Rs 8,048 on tools and plant. In addition to the work of Irrigation proper the Irrigation staff executed Development works amounting to Rs 82,273, capital works amounting to Rs 1,92,180 and special buildings and roads amounting to Rs 3,20,124. Thus the total cost of works executed by the Irrigation Branch during the year under report aggregated Rs 29 22,658 against Rs 26,63,080 in 1331 F.

183 The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch during 1332 F was Rs 10,00,407 against Rs 11,15,043 in the preceding year. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 34 22 against 41 87 in 1331 F.

184 The total budget grant for works in 1332 F was Rs 24,04,959 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs 23,28,081 as against Rs 27,90,123 and Rs 25,32,938, respectively, in 1331 F. Of this, Rs 8,20,805 were spent on original works and restoration, Rs 9,21,478 on repairs and maintenance, Rs 4,16,112 on communications, and Rs 1,69,686 on accommodation and buildings.

185 The expenditure on the Himayat Sagar Project during the year under report was Rs 17,92,717 of which Rs 16,70,315 were spent on works and the rest on establishment.

186 The Tank Restoration Survey Parties surveyed 114 tanks and submitted 130 estimates amounting to Rs 5,38,000.

187 The Division known as the "Special Buildings Division" which had been formed in the month of Aban 1331 F., was under the direct control of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, until Farwardi 1332 F after which date it was placed under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle. During 1332 F. there was an expenditure of Rs 3,20,124 in the Division (and Khuldabad Ghat Road) against a grant of Rs 3,30,000.

188 The following are the more important projects that were under construction during the year under report —

Name of Project		Estimated cost	Grant for 1332 F	Amounts spent in 1332 F
1	Nizam Sagar Project ..	3,05,00,000	3,15,000	2,77,000
2	Mahboob Nahar Extension Project	33,48,705	2,22,000	2,22,000
3	Wyra Project . .	24,90,000	3,84,000	3,84,000
4	Palair Project .	22,25,000	2,20,000	2,20,000
5	Left Bank Canal of Manjira Project	5,00,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
6.	Royanpalli Project .	2,88,000	1,00,000	51,000
7.	Singabhopalam Project	2,28,740	12,000	11,000
	Project Surveys . . .	.	1,22,000	1,16,000

B General Branch

189 Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B A , F C II , M I E , continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Control Works Department, General Branch, except for a period of 5 months (from 1st Isfandar to 31st Ardibehisht and from 16th Thu to 15th Sherawar 1332 F) when Mr Syed Ata Hussam, M A.C E , Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, officiated during his absence on leave.

190 The total Budget grant for Buildings and Communications (excluding Special Buildings Division which is managed by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch and is therefore dealt with in the Irrigation Section and also Drainage and Water works) was Rs 44,46,122 and the actual expenditure Rs 46,30,163, against Rs 57,99,079 and Rs 54,53,852 respectively, in the preceding year. Out of the total expenditure, Rs 36,46,986 were spent on works, Rs 9,33,684 on establishment (including Chief Engineer's Office), Rs 47,562 on tools and plant and Rs 1,931 on Pre-Survey. The excess expenditure in the year was due to power of allotment in advance to the extent of Rs 4,50,000 vested in the Chief Engineer, if necessitated by the conditions of works, to be deducted from the following year's grant

191 The total cost of the staff (establishment, circles and executive staff) employed by the General Branch during the year was Rs 8,28,365 against Rs 8,04,107 in 1331 F. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 22.7 against 17.6 in the previous year

192 In 1332 F. the budget grant for works (Buildings and Communications) was Rs 33,65,504 and the actual expenditure Rs 36,46,986 as against Rs 49,07,607 and Rs 45,61,982 respectively, in the preceding year. Of this, Rs 15,41,168 were spent on buildings, Rs 20,38,640 on communications and Rs 67,178 on miscellaneous public improvements

193 Out of the total expenditure on buildings (including miscellaneous public improvements) Rs 12,09,535 were spent on original works, Rs 78,991 on repairs and Rs. 3,19,820 on maintenance. The principal buildings under construction during the year were the Usmania General Hospital and the Boarding House at Begumpett connected with the Jagudars School. The total amount spent on each of these buildings to the end of 1332 F was Rs 12,71,935 and Rs 3,88,732, respectively, against the estimate of Rs. 21,22,500 and Rs 6,20,000

194 Ninety one and a half miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic during the year under report. The Communications total mileage maintained by the Public Works Department is now 2,679. Of the total expenditure on roads Rs. 10,37,033 or 50.8 per cent were spent on construction, Rs 9,92,172 on maintenance and Rs 9,435 on repairs. During the year under report two important road bridges, one across the Musi river at Tekmatla—the largest one so far constructed in the Dominions and the other across the Manair river near Karimnagar (which His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to name "Karamat-i-Usmani") were completed at a cost of Rs 3,34,427 and Rs 3,61,961, respectively

195. The budget allotment for the Hyderabad Water Works for the year under report was Rs 2,78,800 against which an expenditure of Rs 3,06,635 was incurred. Out of this, Rs. 2,22,898 were spent on works and Rs. 83,737 on establishment or 37.56 per cent of the outlay on works. The revenue realised by the Hyderabad Water Works during the year was Rs. 92,932 (exclusive of that collected

by the Hyderabad Municipality) which was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department to be utilised on the maintenance of Water Works. The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water Works, which supply water mainly to the cantonment is Rs 1,921 of which the British Government contributes B G Rs 1,050. In addition to the maintenance grant an extra expenditure of Rs 1,157 was incurred during the year for pumping and bailing out water from the depressions in the stream. The total expenditure incurred on the Hyderabad Drainage Project was Rs 32,801 and of these Rs 25,894 were spent on establishment and Rs 6,907 on trial pits.

SECTION VIII

Telephone Department

196 Mr Bala Pershad, Ph B (E E) continued as Superintendent, Telephone Department, during the year under report

197 The number of Exchange and private lines increased from 519 to 534 while the Extension lines remained the same as in the preceding year viz 179. Besides these there was one service line and one call office at the end of 1332 F.

198 The scheme for the reconstruction of the Telephone system was originally sanctioned in Thir 1325 F at an estimated cost of Rs 2,78,438 but it had to be postponed owing to rise in prices on account of the European War. The work was undertaken in 1329 F. A revised scheme for reconstruction was prepared at a cost of Rs 10,00,000 in 1331 F and sanctioned in Farwardi 1332 F. The total amount spent on this scheme to the end of 1332 F was Rs 7,07,416 as per following details —

	O S Rs
Cables underground	2,61,850
Laying Cables	51 176
Erecting Switch Board	12,855
Instruments	74 860
Alterations to Over-Head Lines	2,30,000
New Building	66,881
Furniture and Electric Lighting	10 344
Total	<hr/> 7 07,416 <hr/>

199. The total receipts of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs 1,37,222 against Rs 1,66,176 in 1331 F. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 88,096 as against Rs 86,180 which is exclusive of a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 28,349 on account of (1) bad debts (Rs. 210), (2) depreciation and labour used for removal of old material from dismantled lines (Rs 14,118), and (3) cost of temporary works executed in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Rs. 14,021). The profit earned by the Department in 1332 F. was Rs 49,126 against Rs. 51,647 in 1331 F.

SECTION IX

Railways

200. In the year ending 30th September 1923 7 84 miles were added to the open mileage in the Dominions, making a total of 888.76 miles under Broad Gauge 330 13 miles and under Metre Gauge 558.63 miles.

201 The Southern Section of the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway (from Kazipett to Peddapalli) was opened for traffic on the 1st March 1923, but had to be closed from June as the bridge over the Manau was not completed and it was feared that the causeway might be washed away during the monsoon

Satisfactory work was done on the Section of the Metre Gauge Railway from Gudwal to Kurnool up to the British Frontier at mile 28. The line was completed and only plate-laying remained to be done.

A Broad Gauge line from Karepalli, a station on the Dornakal-Yellandu Branch, east to Kothagudem (26.51 miles) was decided upon to open up the coalfields at Kothagudem. The line will be ready for traffic in 1925 and is estimated to cost Rs. 20,08,000.

202 The survey of a line from Lingampalli to Bidar has nearly been completed

203 In the year under report Government did not purchase any Broad Gauge stock or Broad Gauge debentures which therefore remained as in 1331 F viz. £451,830 and £88,000 face-value, respectively. Including additions made during the year the value of the Broad Gauge Unguaranteed Debentures and Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Debentures held by His Exalted Highness' Government at the end of 1332 F was £1,000,000 and £710,700 as against £944,400 and £659,000 in 1331 F. The loan of 17 lakhs B.G. rupees advanced in 1330 F to the Railway Company to meet the Capital expenditure of their Broad and Metre gauge lines still continues as a loan.

204 The Broad Gauge Railway from Wadi to Bezwada with a length of 330.13 miles and a capital outlay to the end of the Fash year of B.G. Rs. 5,81,80,709 had gross earnings amounting to B.G. Rs. 95,94,237. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 51,62,959, giving a percentage of 9.90 on the capital expenditure against 9.48 in the previous year.

The Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Metre Gauge line with a length of 391.40 miles and a capital expenditure to the end of September 1922 of Rs. 3,59,45,075 had gross earnings amounting to Rs. 78,28,113. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 44,68,095 yielding a percentage of 12.48 on the capital expenditure against 12.22 in 1331 F.

The gross earnings of the Secunderabad-Kurnool line of which 116.92 miles were open for traffic in 1332 F with a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,13,86,769 were Rs. 6,25,543. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 1,31,074 which gives a percentage of 1.09 on capital outlay against .87 in 1331 F.

The gross earnings of the Purna-Hingoli Branch (Metre Gauge line) with a length of 50.31 miles and a capital expenditure of Rs. 30,73,795 amounted to Rs. 2,41,703. The net earnings were Rs. 1,03,491 which gives a percentage of 3.20 against 4.06 in the previous years.

205. In the year under report the full amount of the Guaranteed interest paid by Government was refunded by the Railway Company and His Exalted Highness' Government also received Rs. 24,46,659 as their share of surplus profits.

206. The amount outstanding against the Railway Company in the Broad Gauge Contingent Liability Account on the 30th September 1923 was £2,308,917 including interest at 5 per cent. per annum. There were no outstanding in the Contingent Liability Account of the Metre Gauge Railway.

207 At the end of 1332 F the nominal value of 5 and 6 per cent. Old Hyderabad shares on which His Exalted Highness' Government were paying interest was O S Rs 22,17,750 and Rs 12,33,593, respectively

208 The Company declared the usual dividend of 5 per cent on the Share Capital
Dividend

SECTION X

Mines and Quarries

209 Mr Khurshid Mirza, B Sc, A I M E, was in charge of the Mines Control Department throughout the year under report

210 The following statement shows the area in which mining operations were carried on, the output of minerals worked, and the royalty paid to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government during the calendar year 1923 as compared with 1922 —
Output of Minerals

Area	Minerals	OUTPUT		ROYALTY	
		1922	1923	1922	1923
		Tons	Tons	O S Rs	O S Rs
Singareni	Coal	6,04,357 7	6,29,221 6	67,990	70,788
Sasti and Paoni	do	38,522 25	20,204 25 lbs	4,815	3,651
Khammamett	Garnets	Nil	6,250	Nil	187

211 During the year the Hyderabad Deccan Co., Ltd paid a dead rent of O S Rs 5 435-3-5 as in the previous year for sections of the Raichur Doab Gold Fields area on which no mining operations were carried out by them
Dead Rent

212 There were 38 accidents at the Singareni Collieries in which 28 persons were killed and 12 injured At the Sasti Collieries there was one serious accident
Accidents

213. During the year Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy of Bombay was granted a Prospecting License for Coal and Iron over the three districts of Asafabad, Karimnagar and Warangal excluding the areas held by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company.
Licenses

214. The Geological survey work is proceeding in the taluks of Uth-nur, Sirpur and Asafabad
Geological Survey

215. During the year, there were 29 quarries working and the out put of stone in them was 38,33,412 sq feet The total income realized in 1332 F. was Rs. 28,048 of which Rs 18,465 were on account of quarrying fees and Rs. 9,583 on account of royalty.
Shahabad Stone Quarries

SECTION XI

Postal Department

216. Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Postmaster-General during the year under report.
Control

217 The system of introducing Saving Banks in Post Offices came into force from the 1st Isfandar 1332 F. At the end of the year there were 218 Post Offices authorised to open Saving Banks. The total sum deposited by the public amounted to Rs 8,19,696 of which Rs 2,47,203 were withdrawn, leaving Rs 5,72,493 at the end of 1332 F.

218 The Money Order system was extended to 29 additional Post Offices and 8 such Post Offices were closed. The total number of Post Offices doing Money Order business as well as Value Payable business rose from 698 to 719. The number of Post Offices which were doing Insurance business increased from 306 to 319. During the year, 3,81,203 money orders of the value of Rs 87,82,744 were issued against 3,81,052 of the value of Rs 81,28,096 in the preceding year. The commission realised amounted to Rs 1,06,062 against Rs 90,323 in 1331 F. The number of V P articles dealt with by the Post Office rose from 91,469 to 1,00,663, their value being Rs 8,54,780 against Rs 7,88,382 in the previous year. The commission realised on V P articles was Rs 9,462 against Rs 6,516 in 1331 F. During the year, 20,423 insured letters and parcels were received against 21,857 in the previous year, the fees realised being Rs. 7,318 against Rs 6,449.

219 At the beginning of 1332 F there were 698 Post Offices and 584 letter boxes in the State, the number of postmen and village postmen being 406 and 487, respectively. During the year 110 post offices and 7 letter boxes were newly opened and 8 post offices and 19 letter boxes were closed. Three postmen and one village postman were newly appointed and the services of two postmen and 19 village postmen were dispensed with. Thus at the end of the year there were 800 post offices, 572 letter boxes, 407 postmen and 469 village postmen. During the year there was one Post Office for every 103.3 sq miles as against 118.4 sq miles in the preceding year. The mileage over which mails were carried by rail increased from 1,758 miles to 1,833 miles and the mileage by road from 6,214½ miles to 6,467¼ miles.

220 The total number of postal articles issued in 1332 F. was 2,49,96,860 against 2,37,84,137. Private and Government correspondence increased by 5.87 and 2.68 per cent respectively.

221 The total number of articles delivered in 1332 F was 3,68,19,715 against 2,64,46,864 in the preceding year. These articles also include those received from outside His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions which were prepaid only with British Indian postage stamps and were delivered free of all State postage charges, the number of such articles being 29,21,334 against 28,70,787 in the preceding year.

222. Excluding seven breaches of discipline which were punished with dismissal from service, 24 offences were committed by postal employees during the year under report. Of these, 4 were punished by the Courts and 20 departmentally.

223. There were no cases of highway robbery during the year under report.

224 Of the 1,438 complaints received from the public during 1332 F. 299 or 20.79 per. cent were established.

225 In all, 92,575 articles were received in the Dead Letter Office against 1,08,875 in the preceding year. Of these, 82,548 or 89.16 per cent were subsequently delivered to the addressees against 99,886 or 91.7 per cent in 1331 F. The postage due on undelivered letters was Rs. 457 against Rs. 872 in the previous year.

226 During the year under report 1,07,642 articles were received from the Imperial Post Office for delivery through the State Post Offices against 1,22,451 in 1331 F. The postage realised on these amounted to Rs. 8,530-15-7 against Rs. 7,429-2-6. Of this, Rs. 4,253-4-8 were on account of the State Postal Department and Rs. 4,277-10-11 on account of the British Postal Department as against Rs. 3,720-6-3 and Rs. 3,708-12-3, respectively, in the preceding year.

227 The three lithographic presses attached to the Postal Department lithographed 3,915 books and 3,22,886 forms against 2,045 books and 7,90,689 forms in the preceding year. The drop in the number of forms was due to the fact that the bulk of printing work was executed by the Government Central Press. The cost of the lithographic presses in 1332 F. amounted to Rs. 2,828.

228 During the year under report Rs. 2,186 were spent on repairs and Rs. 705 on new works.

Expenditure on Postal Buildings

229 The value of quinine sold by the Postal Department during 1332 F. was Rs. 8,437 against Rs. 4,906 in the previous year.

Sale of Quinine

230 The total income of the Postal Department rose from Rs. 7,38,767 to Rs. 8,09,616 or an increase of 9.6 per cent. Excluding income realised from service stamps, the ordinary income was Rs. 5,57,369 against Rs. 4,81,362 in 1331 F. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 10,07,113 to Rs. 9,10,980 and as compared with receipts there was an excess expenditure of only Rs. 1,01,364 against Rs. 2,68,346 in the previous year.

Financial Results

231 The following reforms were introduced in the Postal Department during the year under report —

Reforms

- (i) In the absence of village postmen the postmen were made responsible for the delivery of telegrams to the parties concerned in the villages situated within a circumference of between 5 and 6 miles from the Post Office (Kasba).
- (ii) Branch Post Offices were authorised from the 1st Ardi-behist 1332 F. to accept insured articles up to the value of Rs. 600 instead of Rs. 300 and Sub and Head Post Office up to the value of Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 1,000.
- (iii) The practice of accepting unregistered V. P. articles was stopped with effect from 15th Mehir 1332 F.
- (iv) The issue of a monthly review on the working of the important branches of the Postal Department was introduced.

SECTION XII

Mint Department

232. Mr. C. H. Browne, Assistant Director, Electricity Department, acted as Mint Master for the first sixteen days of the year 16th Azar 1332 F.) when Mr. R. L. Gamlen, the permanent incumbent, returned from England (where he had

Control

been sent on Government duty) and continued in charge of the Department for the rest of the year

233 During the year under report 79,99,863 silver coins (76,57,000 rupees and 3,42,863 one eighth rupees) and 4,17,600 bronze coins (2 pie pieces) were minted

234 The following table shows the total silver, copper and nickel coins put into circulation during the year under report —

Description of Coins	Value in Rs
Full Rupees	55,00,000
Half Rupees	10,000
Quarter Rupees	41,172
One-eighth Rupees	45,000
One anna (nickel)	10,000
Half anna	10,000
Two pie pieces	20,000
One pie pieces	1,000
Total	56,37,172

235 At the beginning of 1332 F the Mint held a balance of 2,06,749 2 tolas of silver. Adding 64,85,412 2 tolas received during the year (Bar silver 60,91,878 9 tolas and standard silver 3,93,533 3 tolas) the total quantity of silver held by the Mint in 1332 F was 66,92,161 4 tolas. The loss incurred on coinage operations amounted to 21,669 9 tolas which works out to 59 0 tolas per lakh of Rupees minted against 59 2 tolas in the previous year. In addition to this a loss of 482 5 tolas was incurred on account of Assay musters sent to the Bombay Assay Office

236. The following statement shows the quantities of silver and copper brought under melting operations during 1332 F :—

Particulars	Tolas
Bar and Refined silver	60,56,749 2
Copper Alloy	18,41,141 9
Half Sicca Rupees	3,58,895 0
Copper Alloy	448 6
Defective Mahbubia Sicca Rupees	18,844 0
Copper Alloy	21 5
Bars for realligation (Fine silver)	1,788 2
Copper Alloy	3,960 2
Spoilt Coins (Copper Alloy)	514 1

237. During the year, 1,061 silver and one gold musters were assayed

238. During the year under report 4,137 55 tolas of pure gold were purchased at a cost of Rs 1,17,032-9-0 against 3,832 39 tolas at a cost of Rs 1,16,758-14-1 in the previous year.

239 The following statement shows the total number of coins of different denominations minted and issued during the year and the balance held by the Mint at the end of 1332 F --

Description	Balance at the end of 1331 F	Coins struck in 1332 F	Coins issued in 1332 F	Balance at the end of 1332 F
Full Asnaats	4 767	2,360	5,601	1,526
Half	103	645	650	395
Quarter	960		738	222
One-eighth	960	500	1,208	252
Total	7,090	3,505	8,197	2,398

The striking charges realized by the sale of coins amounted to Rs. 17,255-12-5 which is exclusive of the seigniorage on 27 coins sold on credit to State officers.

240 The total expenditure incurred by the Mint Department in 1332 F as compared with 1331 F is as follows --

Items	1331 F	1332 F
	O S Rs	O S Rs
Cost of Establishment	1,21,440	1 23 606
Stores	54,147	65,898
Contingencies	3,226	3,378
Miscellaneous	3,048	1,622
Assay Charges	5,641	6,207
Repairs to Mint Buildings	2 824	2,820
Total	1,90,326	2,03,540

SECTION XIII

Stamp Department

241. Moulvi Mir Faiz-ur-Rahman Saheb continued as Inspector General of Stamps during the year under report.

242. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the beginning of 1332 F was as follows. —

Naqas	Number	Value
Dewani	1,88,95,074	1,76,08,411
Residency, Secunderabad, etc	21,513	1,60,812
Total	1,84,16,587	1,77,68,723

243. The following table shows the number and the value of stamp papers, etc., manufactured in 1332 F

Kind of Stamp Papers	Number	Value in O S Rs
Stamp paper	1,01,875	5,48,888
Postal stamps	56,68,080	2,49,127
Embossed envelopes	25,52,596	82,875
Post Cards	44,12,892	92,110
Court Fee stamps	13,89,275	7,61,491
Hundi stamps	2,900	1,369
Service stamps and Service Post Cards	81,24,282	3,55,636
Total	2,23,11,900	20,94,416

244. The number and value of stamps supplied to different Ilaqas in 1332 F were as follows —

Ilaqas	Number	Value O. S Rs
Dewani	2,09,70,600	28,90,894
Jagirs	1,97,013	1,78,406
Residency, Secunderabad, etc	55,047	1,54,168
Total	2,12,22,660	82,23,468

245. Excluding Sarf-i-Khas receipts, the total receipts from the sale of stamps papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 16,90,440 as against Rs 15,70,564 in 1331 F and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,57,907 against Rs 1,71,310, Rs 61,370 were spent on salaries and contingencies, Rs 34,888 on commission to vendors and Rs 61,649 on the purchase of machinery

SECTION XIV

Civil Veterinary Department

246. Captam Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued as Director, Civil Veterinary Department, during the year under report.

247. During 1332 F 4,426 deaths from contagious diseases were reported in the Dominions against 1,916 in the preceding year. Of these, equines accounted for 67 deaths and bovines for 4,273 deaths. *Surra* prevailed during the year, the number of deaths being 54. Amongst bovines, *rinderpest* accounted for 2,618 deaths against 872 in the previous year. *Haemorrhagic septicemia*, foot and mouth disease, anthrax and black quarter were also prevalent. The highest number of deaths took place in the Bidar district (584) and the lowest (81) in the Nanded district.

248. The number of preventive inoculations increased from 1,329 in 1331 F to 11,967 in 1332 F

Inoculations

249 There were 60 hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions in 1332 F against 61 in the previous year During the year under report 1,23,690 animals were treated against 1,20,349 in the previous year Of these, 48,639 animals were treated by Veterinary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and 75,051 in the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries Of the former, 1,774 animals were castrated and the rest were treated for contagious diseases and of the latter, 356 were in-patients and 74,695 out-patients Out of the in-patients 346 animals were discharged, leaving 10 animals at the end of 1332 F

Hospitals and Dispensaries

250 At the end of 1331 F there were 3 students in the 1st year class of the Bombay Veterinary College and one student in the third year class During the year no new students were sent The 3rd year student passed the final examination and was provided with an appointment in the Veterinary Department. Thus at the end of 1332 F there were 3 students in the 2nd year class at the Bombay Veterinary College

Bombay Veterinary College

251 There were 58 stallions at the close of 1331 F. During the year, 2 stud-bred stallions were added, making a total of 60 stallions Of these, two died, leaving 58 at the end of the year.

Number of Horse Stallions

252 As before there were 30 stallion stands The number of coverings during the year was 1,230 against 1,326 in 1331 F. Accurate statistics were available for *takari* mares only. The number of successful coverings during the year was 580 against 420 in the preceding year, while 346 foals were produced during the year against 240 in 1331 F

Horse Breeding Operations

253 There were 58 stud bulls at work at the close of 1331 F Six stud-bred bulls were added during the year, making a total of 64 bulls Of these, 5 were castrated for farm use, one died and one was sold for breeding purpose, leaving 57 at the end of the year under report.

Cattle Breeding

254. There were 11 horse and cattle shows and fairs during the year against 7 in the previous year

Horse and Cattle Shows and Fairs.

255. During the year, the Local Veterinary Assistants Class was closed.

General

256. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1332 F. was Rs 2,64,989 against Rs. 2,89,207 in the previous year Direction and Superintendence cost Rs. 86,860, Veterinary instruction, hospitals and dispensaries Rs 1,26,790, breeding operations Rs 45,030 and fairs and shows Rs 6,309

Expenditure

CHAPTER V

Medical Department

SECTION I

Medical Relief

257 Lieut-Col B Jivan Singh, C I E, I M S, (Retired) continued as
Control Director of the Medical Department and Sanitary
Commissioner during the year under report

258 The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the
Medical Institutions end of 1332 F was 132 against 121 in the pre-
ceding year Of these, 113 were maintained by
the State, 3 by the Sarf-i-Khas, 4 by Local Funds, and the remaining 12
received aid from Local Funds

259 The total number of patients treated in the different hospitals
Relief and dispensaries during 1332 F. was 10,33,638
against 10,34,234 in the previous year Of these,
11,629 were in-patients against 10,945 during the preceding year. Among
out-patients there were 4,91,073 males, 2,22,727 females and 3,08,209
children against 4,97,445 males, 2,26,275 females and 2,99,569 children in
1331 F. The largest attendance among the City hospitals and dispen-
saries was, as usual, at the Afzulganj hospital with 74,840 patients in the
year, and the lowest at the Isolation hospital with 1,717 patients Among
district hospitals and dispensaries the largest number of patients were
treated at the Bidar dispensary, viz, 19,693. The total mortality among
in-patients was 628 against 710 in 1331 F. Altogether 3,188 in-patients and
16,503 out-patients were treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital in 1332
F against 2,726 and 16,668, respectively, in the previous year Maternity
cases numbered 1,631 against 1,350. During the year 34,156 operations
of all classes were performed against 32,683 Of these, 1,964 were major
and 32,192 minor operations against 1,490 and 31,193, respectively, in
1331 F. Among the cases operated upon there were 179 deaths giving a
case mortality of 0.52 percent against 0.38 per cent. in the previous year

260 Dr. S Mallannah was in charge of the Chemical and Bacteriolo-
The Chemical and Bac- gical Laboratory during the year under report The
teriological Laboratory total number of articles examined was 1,564 against
1,404 in the previous year and of these, 787 were examined chemically and
777 bacteriologically The number of medico-legal cases examined was 186
against 205 in 1331 F Of these, 61 related to human poisoning, 19 to
cattle poisoning, 92 were blood and other stains and the remaining 14 were
miscellaneous cases The Anti-rabic treatment which had hitherto been
done at Coonoor was started during the year in the Laboratory as a
provisional measure One hundred and twenty five such cases were treated
and of these, only one died of hydrophobia

261. The total number of patients treated in the X-Ray Department
X-Ray Department was 450 against 521 in 1331 F Of these, 212 under-
went X-Ray examinations and treatment while 212
were treated electrically against 195 and 326, respectively, in the previous
year.

262. At the end of 1331 F. there were 259 students, 140 (131 males
and 9 females) in the Assistant Surgeon Class and
Usmania Medical College. 119 (113 males and 6 females) in the Sub-Assistant
Surgeon Class. During the year 99 students were admitted: 56 (54 males
and 2 females) in the Assistant Surgeon Class and 43 (37 males and 6 fe-
males) in the Sub Assistant Surgeon Class, making a total of 358 Of

these, 5 left the college, 48 were struck off owing to death and repeated failures at Examinations and 31 passed out of the Medical College, 15 (of whom one was female) as Assistant Surgeons and 16 as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, leaving 274 students at the end of 1332 F. Nine students passed the First and 6 the Final L C P & S of Bombay

263. There were 19 *dhars* under training at the end of 1331 F. 27 were admitted during the year, making a total of 46. Of these, 10 were dismissed and 16 passed the final examination, leaving 20 under training at the end of 1332 F.

Dhars Class

264. There were 10 students on the roll at the end of 1331 F. 28 students were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 38. Of these, 3 were struck off for absence and 20 passed the Final examination, leaving 15 under training at the end of the year.

Compounders Class

265. A small school for training nurses was started at the Afzalganj Hospital in Isfandar 1332 F and the number of students admitted to it was 11. Of these, one left the school and 10 were under training at the end of the year.

Nurses School

266. The means for clinical training at the Afzalganj Hospital were further improved by the elaboration of the Clinical Laboratory. Three Civil Surgeons, 4 Assistant Surgeons and 88 students were given clinical practical instruction against 2 Civil Surgeons, 4 Asst Surgeons and 89 students in the previous year.

Clinical Training

267. The total expenditure incurred by Government on account Medical Department was Rs 11,58,297 against of Rs 11,91,051 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs 8,48,535 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs 1,44,654 on Medical stores, Rs. 64,909 on Usmania Medical College and Hostel, Rs. 22,578 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rs 38,690 on diet and Rs. 38,931 on aid to other dispensaries.

Expenditure

SECTION II

Vaccination

268. There were 122 Vaccinators in 1332 F, as against 126 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations successfully performed was 1,03,090 against 68,704.

Number of Vaccinations, etc

269. 1,56,986 tubes of lymph were prepared and 1,50,596 were issued. Of these, 1,09,337 tubes were supplied to the districts, 29,336 to the Hyderabad City and Suburbs (including Residency Hospital), 530 to Mission Dispensaries, 4,493 to Paigahs and Jagirs and 6,900 were left in stock.

Supply of Lymph

270. At the beginning of 1332 F. there was one student under training and 31 were admitted during the year, making a total of 32. Of these, 7 passed, leaving 25 at the end of the year.

Training of Vaccinators

271. The total approximate expenditure incurred by the Department on vaccination was Rs 47,472 against Rs. 40,012 in 1331 F, the average cost for each successful operation being 7 annas 4 pies against 9 annas 1 pie in 1331 F.

Expenditure

SECTION III

Sanitation

272. During the year under report, there were 1,983 cases of cholera with 985 deaths against 6,563 cases with 3,411 deaths in 1331 F. There were no cases in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs. The largest number of cases and deaths occurred in Aurangabad, viz., 613 and 277, respectively.

Cholera.

273 There were 2,481 cases of small pox with 475 deaths as against 191 cases with 31 deaths in 1331 F 2,261 cases with 390 deaths occurred in the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs

274 During the year under report there were 81,086 deaths from malarial fevers against 78,976 in the previous year The death rate per *mille* of population from this cause was 6.56 against 6.39 in 1331 F 5,547 deaths occurred in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs (including Atraf-i-Balda) against 5,635 in 1331 F

275 There were 453 cases of influenza with 60 deaths against 5,164 cases and 187 deaths in 1331 F The City of Hyderabad and Suburbs were free from influenza

276 During the year under report, there were 40,060 cases of plague in the State with 31,119 deaths as against 5,022 cases with 3,824 deaths in 1331 F The worst affected districts were Usmanabad with 14,257 cases and 11,057 deaths; Parbhani with 9,290 cases and 7,570 deaths, Bidar with 5,987 cases and 4,476 deaths; Nanded with 5,751 cases and 4,437 deaths, Bir with 3,408 cases and 2,458 deaths and Aurangabad with 796 cases and 671 deaths Medak, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts were totally free from plague, while there were a few sporadic cases in different parts of the districts of Gulberga, Raichur, Nizamabad, Atraf-i-Balda and Adilabad There were only 4 imported cases in the City of Hyderabad In all 16,519 persons were inoculated in the Dominions during the year under report against 111 in the previous year

277 There were 15 travelling dispensaries as in the preceding year. The number of villages visited by them was 1,335 against 990 in the previous year while the number of patients treated fell from 26,748 to 24,109 The total cost of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 1,09,499 against Rs. 81,860 in the preceding year, giving Rs. 3-6-0 as the average cost per patient treated as against Rs. 2-3-0 in 1331 F

278 The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Sanitation Department was Rs. 1,94,744 against Rs. 1,73,042. Of this Rs. 1,33,736 were spent on establishment and contingencies and Rs. 61,008 on epidemic preventive measures.

279 During the year under report there were 1,09,307 births (58,273 male and 51,034 female) and 1,35,865 deaths (71,984 male and 63,881 female) as against 76,792 births (41,310 male and 35,482 female) and 1,05,681 deaths (57,253 male and 48,428 female) For every thousand of the population of these dominions there were 8.84 births and 10.99 deaths as against 6.21 and 8.54, respectively, in the preceding year.

SECTION IV

Yunani Medical Department

280. There were 9 Government and 17 aided Yunani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Hyderabad City as against 9 and 18, respectively, in 1331 F.

281. The number of patients (both male and female) treated in the City dispensaries increased to 14,08,335 from 13,49,860 in the preceding year. There was, however, a fall in surgical cases which numbered 1,20,155 against 1,23,762.

282. Rs. 16,792 were spent for purchase of drugs etc. against Rs. 15,948
 Medical Stores. in the preceding year.

283. There was a marked fall in the strength of the School—from
 Medical School. 167 in 1331 F. to 99 in 1332 F. The fall however, is
 more apparent than real, for the number of pupils
 in 1331 F. happened to be larger than the usual average in the preceding
 year (about 100) owing to the fact that no annual examination was held in
 1330 F. 31 Government and 7 private candidates appeared for the Final
 Yunani Medical Examination: 10 of the former and 3 of the latter were
 successful.

284. The total expenditure on the Yunani Branch of the Medical De-
 Expenditure. partment amounted to Rs. 1,44,203 as against
 Rs. 1,35,963 in 1331 Fasli. Of this sum Rs. 1,11,967
 were spent on Government dispensaries and Medical
 Stores, Rs. 21,808 in grants in aid, Rs. 4,910 on the Yunani Medical Board
 and Rs. 5,518 on the Yunani Medical School.

SECTION V

Lunatic Asylum

285. There were 117 lunatics in the Lunatic Asylum at the beginning
 Lunatic Asylum. of 1332 F. and 84 lunatics were admitted during
 the year, making a total of 201. Of these, 66 were
 discharged cured and 10 died, leaving 125 lunatics in the Asylum at the
 close of the year. Of the new admissions, 70·2 per cent. were contributed
 by the Hyderabad City and the rest by the districts. The percentage
 of recoveries was 32·8 against 34·7 in 1331 F. while the mortality rate
 was 4·9 against 4·7.

286. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 20,379 as against
 Cost. Rs. 19,679. The average cost per head was Rs. 168-6-10
 against Rs. 164-8-8.

CHAPTER VI

Instruction

SECTION I

Education

287 The total number of public institutions (Government, aided, and recognized) for general and special education fell from 4,365 to 4,141. This fall was mainly due to the abolition of 235 Primary schools of the experimental type, the savings effected being utilized towards the improvement of the Hyderabad City High School and the Usmania High School at Aurangabad (in both of which institutions Usmania Intermediate College classes were opened to meet the increasing demand for Higher education) and also for overhauling and reorganizing 202 Government Primary schools and 14 Local Fund schools. Two Anglo Vernacular schools were abolished and two Mission schools at Aurangabad were removed from the departmental list of schools. The Parsi Anglo Vernacular school at Secunderabad for boys and the Shanti-Sadan School at Gulbarga for girls were recognized as unaided Middle Schools and one Upper Primary School was made a 1st grade Middle School. A technical school named the Usmania Central Technical Institute was opened at Hyderabad during the year under the supervision of the Mint Master, whilst one aided Industrial school, 4 Islamic schools and 3 Sanskrit and Vedic Schools which had previously been classed as Primary Schools were recognized as special schools in view of the nature of the education imparted in them. During the year the Girls Section of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage at Sarunagar was separated from that of boys.

The number of pupils in all public schools decreased from 2,47,228 to 2,41,121 and this was due to the abolition of 235 Primary Schools of the experimental type. There were 4,053 private unrecognized schools with 76,654 pupils as in the previous year. The percentage of scholars in all schools, public and private, to the population of school-going age was 16.9 against 17.3 in the preceding year. Excluding the figures for private schools the percentage was 12.8 against 13.2.

288. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, from public sources rose from Rs. 59,19,906 to Rs. 60,50,419 and that from private sources from Rs. 8,43,195 to Rs. 9,67,653. The following table shows the details of expenditure.

Sources	1931 F.			1932 F.		
	Direct O S Rs	Indirect O S Rs	Total O S Rs	Direct O.S Rs	Indirect O S Rs	Total O S Rs
Government Funds	32,97,515	22,56,113	55,53,628	35,47,817	21,36,890	56,84,707
Local Funds	1,91,640	68,953	2,60,593	2,05,906	52,989	2,58,845
Sart-i-Khas Funds	91,587	14,148	1,05,685	98,476	8,391	1,06,867
Total	35,80,692	23,89,214	59,19,906	38,52,199	21,98,220	60,50,419
Private sources (sub- scription, etc.)	6,50,766	1,92,429	8,43,195	6,54,901	3,12,752	9,67,653
Grand Total	42,31,458	25,81,643	67,63,101	45,07,100	25,10,972	70,18,072

Thus the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs 70 18,072, against Rs 67,63,101 in the previous year and of this Rs 45,07,100 were for direct expenditure and Rs 25,10,972 for indirect expenditure. The increase in direct expenditure was due to the opening of Intermediate classes in the City and Aurangabad schools, the raising of the Government Upper Primary school at Gungawathy to the rank of a 1st grade Middle School, the opening of the Usmania Technical Institute attached to the Mint and the sanctioning of grade increments in the salaries of the staff of different institutions.

College Education

289 There was a remarkable increase in the number of students in the Arts Faculty during the year under report (418 against 289 in the previous year), and the results of the University Examinations were also creditable. In the B A Examination (which was held for the first time during the year) 73 out of 91 candidates were successful. For the Intermediate Examination 171 appeared and 134 passed. During the year, M A classes were opened in History, Mathematics, Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and Muslim Theology, the Faculty of Law came into existence, and the Previous LL B class was opened. The total expenditure incurred on the University College was Rs 3,08,039 against Rs 3,11,988 in 1331 F, and of this Rs 1,80,494 were spent on the teaching staff. The total income realised from fees was Rs 6,610. The net expenditure (exclusive of fees) on the teaching in the college increased from Rs 1,42,802 to Rs. 1,73,884 while the cost per pupil decreased from Rs 430-1-0 to Rs 387-4-4.

During the year two Junior Intermediate classes were affiliated to the Usmania University. One was opened at Hyderabad on the 5th Mehar and the other at Aurangabad on the 16th Aban, the strength of these College classes was 30 and 26, respectively.

The strength of the Theological Faculty of the Usmania University was 11 against 6 in the previous year. Two candidates appeared for the B A and two for the Intermediate Examination and one passed in each examination. The net cost on the Theological Faculty increased from Rs. 24,767 to Rs 38,903 while the cost per pupil decreased from Rs 4,128 to Rs 2,992-8-8.

Seven candidates appeared for the Oriental Title Examination, of whom 3 were successful.

The Translation Bureau of the Usmania University continued under the control of Mr Mahomed Inayatulla, B.A., Curator, throughout the year under report. During the year 25 translations of books on History, Geography, Economics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Ethics, Analytical Geometry, Differential Equations, Logic, Hindu Law and Mohamaden Law were printed, and translations of 15 books were completed.

290. There were 221 students in the Nizam college during the year under report as against 199 in the previous year. Twenty seven candidates sat either for the whole or part of the Madras B.A. Degree Examination, of whom 9 were successful in obtaining the degree. As regards the B Sc. Degree Examination 6 sat for the Preliminary Examination in English and 5 passed while for the main subjects (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) 7 sat and 5 passed, the number eligible for the B.Sc degree being 5.

Seventy four candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 25 were successful, two in the first class and 23 in the second class. Of the two placed in the first class one won the Pentland Gold Medal. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 2,56,240 as against Rs. 1,35,966 in 1331 F. the increase being mainly due to the salaries of the teaching staff.

and the non-recurring expenditure on account of purchase of furniture and instruments for the College laboratory. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 7,220 as against Rs 6,576. Deducting this sum from the expenditure on the teaching staff, the net expenditure to Government on account of the teaching staff amounted to Rs 1,13,541 against Rs 95,519. The cost per pupil was Rs 538-1-8 as against Rs 552 in the preceding year.

Secondary and Primary Education

291 Mr S R Masood, B A, (Oxon), I E S, continued as Director of Public Instruction during the year under report

Control

292 There were 15 English High Schools for boys (7 Government, 7 aided and one unaided) as in the preceding year. The number of boys under instruction rose from 6,050 to 6,383. Three hundred and fourteen boys appeared for the examination held by the High School Leaving Certificate Board, of whom 206 were from Government Schools, 84 from aided schools and 24 were private and teacher candidates and of these, 162, 53 and 8, respectively, were given "Satisfactory" certificates. During the year 20 boys appeared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, of whom 15 were successful.

English High Schools

293 The total direct expenditure on English High Schools for boys rose from Rs 3,78,792 in 1331 F to Rs 4,15,923. Rs 2,68,544 were spent on Government High Schools, Rs 1,38,072 on aided High Schools including Rs 44,455 contributed by the Government and Rs 9,307 on an unaided High School as against Rs. 2,46,624, Rs 1,26,588 and Rs 5,580, respectively, in the preceding year. The fees realised from Government English High Schools were Rs 39,593, from aided High Schools Rs 47,660 and from an unaided High School Rs 1,421 and the average cost per pupil was Rs 70-8-11 in Government, Rs 57-0-5 in aided and Rs 59-10-6 in unaided High Schools.

Cost

294 As in the preceding year, there were 11 Usmania High Schools (8 Government, 1 Sarf-i-Khas and 2 aided). There was a slight fall in the number of boys under instruction (4,379 against 4,443 in 1331 F). Five hundred and eighty six candidates appeared for the Usmania Matriculation Examination. 200 from Government Schools, 49 from aided schools and 337 private candidates. Of these, 94 were successful, 68 from Government School, 5 from aided schools and 21 were private candidates.

Usmania High Schools

295 Direct expenditure on the Usmania High schools (Government and Aided) amounted to Rs. 2,08,386 and on the Sarf-i-Khas High school Rs. 11,290 against Rs 1,78,012 and Rs. 9,155 in the previous year, and income from fees Rs 19,170 and Rs 382, respectively. The average cost per pupil in the Government schools was Rs 56-5-1, in the Aided schools Rs. 27-8-8, and in the Sarf-i-Khas school Rs 51-8-10.

Cost

296 Though there was a slight decrease in the number of Middle Schools for boys (from 91 to 89) the total number of boys under instruction was 22,413 against 22,510 in the previous year. One Upper Primary School was made a first grade Middle School, and two aided and one unaided Middle schools were abolished. Thus there were 62 Middle Schools managed by Government, 2 by Sarf-i-Khas *ilaga*, 19 by aided and 6 by unaided agencies.

Middle Schools for Boys

297. The total cost of Government Middle Schools increased from Rs. 6,47,975 to Rs. 6,79,203. The income from fees was Rs. 27,628 against Rs. 22,602. The cost of Sarf-i-Khas schools was Rs. 14,088, of aided schools Rs. 80,016, and of unaided recognized schools Rs 26,290. Their income from fees was Rs. 616,

Rs. 14,568 and Rs 5,212, respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 40-1-1 to Government, Rs 33-9-6 to Sarf-i-Khas, Rs 23-10-2 to aided agencies and Rs. 25-10-3 to unaided agencies

298 Four thousand seven hundred and twenty eight boys appeared for the Middle School Examination, of whom 1,097 or 23 2 per cent were successful against 36 2 per cent in 1331 F. Of the successful pupils, 744 were from Government schools, 145 from recognised schools, while 208 were private candidates. During the year 33 candidates appeared for the Middle Test, of whom 16 were successful.

299 The number of Boys' Primary Schools decreased from 3,441 to 3,254 and the number of pupils attending them from 1,75,057 to 1,69,391. As explained in para 287 a number of Primary Schools of the experimental type were abolished and the savings thus effected were utilised for the improvement of two Government High Schools and the reorganisation of 202 Government and 14 Local Fund schools. Of the total number of schools, 731 were maintained by Government, 106 by the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaga*, 2,174 by Local Boards, 203 by aided and 40 by unaided agencies.

300 Government Primary Schools cost Rs 13,45,452, Sarf-i-Khas schools Rs. 66,649, Local Boards' schools Rs 2,82,756, aided schools Rs. 50,763 and unaided schools Rs 12,782. Sarf-i-Khas *ilaga* realised Rs 522 from fees, Local Boards Rs 9,240, Aided agencies Rs 2,756 and unaided agencies Rs. 1,876. The average cost per pupil was Rs 16-8-5 to Government, Rs 8-1-7 to Sarf-i-Khas *ilaga*, Rs. 4-0-10 to Local Boards, Rs 6-15-3 to aided agencies and Rs 4-10-9 to unaided agencies.

301. Altogether 5,335 boys appeared for Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 1,769 were successful.

Results of Examinations

302 The number of schools for the depressed classes fell from 96 to 88 but their strength rose to 2,978 as against 2,339 in the previous year. The reasons for the decrease in the number of schools, the Director of Public Instruction remarks, are various and involve social, economic and religious considerations, the question of the education of the depressed classes will, he adds, be taken up in connection with the various schemes which the Department has in view.

303. The number of Girls' schools decreased from 781 to 734 and the number of pupils from 35,938 to 34,758. This decrease was due to the closure of those schools which showed no signs of making any improvement in the near future and on which it was felt the department was no longer justified in spending any money. Of the schools thus closed no less than 26 were aided schools whose managers, in spite of repeated warnings did nothing to improve the quality of their work.

Of the total number of Girls' schools, five were High Schools (two managed by Government and three by aided agencies; and all located in Hyderabad and Secunderabad), 15 Middle Schools (2 Government, 5 aided and 8 unaided) and 714 Primary Schools (397 Government, 8 Sarf-i-Khas *ilaga*, 6 Local Boards, 301 aided and 2 unaided.)

304. The results of the examinations in which the girls appeared were very satisfactory. Both the candidates who appeared for the Usmania Matriculation Examination were declared successful. Nine appeared for the Cambridge Local Examination and 8 passed, while 6 out of 12, 28 out of 45, and 160 out of 477 passed the High School Leaving Certificate Board Examination, the Middle School Examination and the Special Upper Primary Examination, respectively.

Results of Examinations.

305 The total expenditure on Girls' schools was Rs 6,35,880 against Rs. 6,18,758 in the previous year. Of this, Government schools cost Rs 4,73,880, Sarf-i-Khas schools Rs 6,448, Local Board schools Rs. 922, aided schools Rs 131,564 and unaided schools Rs 23,066. Government schools realised from fees Rs 11,273, aided schools Rs 18,270 and unaided schools Rs 3,977. The average cost per pupil was Rs 21-1-5 in Government schools, Rs. 9-2-4 in Sarf-i-Khas schools, Rs 7-15-1 in Local Board school, Rs 12-3-8 in aided schools and Rs 19-8-9 in unaided schools.

306 The number of special schools during the year under report was 34 as against 24 in the previous year and the number of pupils under instruction 2,994 against 2,833 in 1331 Fash. The increase was due to the opening of a Technical Institute attached to the Government Mint Workshop at Hyderabad, and to the inclusion of nine Aided Islamic and Vedic Schools in the list of Special Schools. The last named schools used formerly to be classed as primary schools but this classification has now been changed. The total expenditure on special education rose from Rs 2,24,762 to Rs 2,72,086. The working of the more important schools is given below —

307 As before, there were three Normal Schools, one each at Hyderabad, Warangal and Aurangabad. The number of teachers under training in the Hyderabad Normal School decreased from 199 to 195. The total expenditure was Rs 37,252 and the average cost per pupil Rs 191 against Rs 37,038 and Rs. 186, respectively, in the previous year. Seventy nine teachers appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 17 for the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination. 66 of the former and 14 of the latter were declared successful. In the Warangal Normal School there were 76 teachers under training against 84 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred during the year decreased from Rs 10,405 to Rs 9,548, while the average cost per pupil increased from Rs 123 to Rs 125. Fourteen teachers appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 24 for the Lower Primary and 10 of the former and 13 of the latter were successful. In the Aurangabad Normal School the number of teachers under training rose from 92 to 95, and the total expenditure from Rs. 10,025 to Rs. 10,784. The average cost per pupil was Rs 113 against Rs. 109 in the preceding year. Twenty six teachers appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 17 for the Lower Primary and 18 of the former and 11 of the latter were successful.

308 As in the preceding year, there were four Normal Schools in 1332 F. one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga where instruction is imparted in Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese, respectively. Including the pupils that were attending the Practising Section there were in all 165 pupils in the Hyderabad School, 110 in the Aurangabad School, 96 in the Warangal School and 119 in the Gulbarga School as against 154, 109, 158 and 122, respectively, in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred in each of the above schools was Rs 16,267, Rs. 5,019, Rs. 8,675 and Rs. 2,761, respectively. From the Hyderabad School 16 female teachers appeared for the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 14 for the Special Upper Primary Examination and 5 of the former and 12 of the latter were successful. Two female teachers appeared for the Middle School Examination, of whom one was successful. From the Aurangabad and the Warangal Schools, 16 female teachers appeared for the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom only one was successful. Five female teachers appeared for the Lower Primary Examination from the Aurangabad School and 4 for the Special Upper Primary Examination from the Warangal School and all of them were successful.

309 The number of pupils in the Engineering School decreased from 86 to 57. The total expenditure was Rs 36,648 as against Rs. 36,683 and the fees realised amounted to Rs 1,195 as against Rs. 2,318 in 1331 F. (C) Hyderabad Engineering School. Twenty two candidates appeared for the final examination of the Upper Subordinate Class and 16 for the final examination of the Lower Subordinate Class, and 12 of the former and 11 of the latter were successful.

310 During the year under report there were 2 Technical Schools (one at Hyderabad and the other at Aurangabad) and 7 Industrial Schools against 6 in the previous year. Of these 2 are maintained by Government, 3 by Local Boards, 2 by aided and 2 by unaided agencies. The total number of pupils in the institutions maintained from public funds was 433 against 254 in 1331 F. and the expenditure Rs 85,246 against Rs 28,298. From the Nizamabad and the Bidar Industrial Schools 5 pupils appeared for the Intermediate Drawing Examination and 13 for the Elementary Drawing Examination. 5 of the former and 11 of the latter were successful. The proceeds from sale of articles made in the Technical School at Aurangabad and the Industrial Schools at Nizamabad and Bidar amounted to Rs 6,997. There were 255 male and 185 female students in the Victoria Memorial Orphanage as against 245 and 260 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on the Orphanage was Rs 62,636 against of Rs 51,148 in the preceding year.

The Usmania Central Technical Institute imparts literary education up to the Primary stage besides the instruction that it gives in purely technical subjects. There were 203 boys on the rolls, and of these 36 boys were removed, leaving 167 at the end of the year. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs 56,462, and of this Rs 34,256 were spent on tuition. The average cost per pupil was Rs 245.

311 The number of Religious Institutions increased from 7 to 14. Of these, 6 impart instruction in Islamic Theology and the remaining 8 in Sanskrit Literature and the Vedas. (E) Religious Institutions. The number of pupils studying in Islamic Schools was 645 and in Sanskrit and Vedic Schools 243. The total expenditure incurred on these schools was Rs 40,600 as against Rs. 41,422 in the previous year, and of this Rs 32,238 were contributed by Government against Rs 31,146 in 1331 F.

312 Mr E Saunders continued to work as Chief Inspector of Physical Education to the end of 26th Farwardi 1332 F. when in consequence of his return to America Physical Education. Mr H. G Goodwin assumed charge and continued to work as Chief Inspector throughout the year under report. The total amount spent on this head was Rs 67,198 against Rs 57,860 in 1331 F. Towards this amount Government contributed Rs 62,506, Sarf-i-Khas *ilaga* Rs 1,344 and Recognized Schools Rs 3,348. All the Secondary Schools have been provided with Drill Masters. During the year 90 Drill Masters underwent training and at the close of the course an examination was held and certificates were given to the successful candidates numbering 83.

313. The total expenditure incurred on account of scholarships by Government and other public agencies increased from Rs 4,85,542 to Rs 5,62,526 as shown below.

Particulars	1331 F.	1332 F
General Scholarships .	98,515	92,769
Special do .	86,222	1,08,261
Asiatic do .	48,983	57,414
English do .	2,38,879	2,38,108
Miscellaneous do .	28,198	65,974
Total .	4,85,542	5,62,526

314 The expenditure on school buildings incurred by Government and other public agencies during the year under report amounted to Rs 3,53,558 against Rs. 3,38,560. The major portion of the amount was spent on constructing 13 Primary Schools, additions and alterations to certain High Schools and Middle Schools and compensation for the site required for the Usmania University Buildings and for the State Library.

315 The expenditure on furniture incurred by Government and other public agencies amounted to Rs 1,20,053 as against Rs 2,17,668 in the preceding year

316 The expenditure on the Asafia Library was Rs 19,447 of which Rs 6,696 were spent on the purchase of books. There were 26,947 books in the Library at the end of 1332 F., of which 17,703 were in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and 9,244 in English and other European languages. In all 44,204 people visited the Library and consulted 49,015 books during the year under report. The expenditure incurred on other libraries viz, those attached to Government schools and colleges, recognised schools, and different offices of the department amounted to Rs 79,452 against Rs 84,549 in 1331 F. Contributions to aided libraries amounted to Rs. 1,583. Thus the total expenditure on libraries of all kinds was Rs 1,00,482 against Rs 1,05,645 in the previous year.

SECTION II

Literature and Press

317. There was a noteworthy increase in the number of books published during the year, 258 as against 165 in 1331 F. Forty one dealt with Theology and Ethics, 30 with Law, 16 with History, 28 with Poetry and Drama, 18 with Fiction, 10 with Hygiene, 50 with Education and 65 were of a miscellaneous character. Besides these, 52 books dealing with various sciences and Arts, History, Philosophy, etc were translated by the Translation Bureau. Of these, 27 are under print and 25 have been printed; 16 of the latter have been published.

318 Eight new presses were opened during the year under report against 6 in 1331 F and the total number of presses at the end of 1332 F, was 76

319 License was given for publication of 6 periodicals against 5 in the preceding year.

320 Twenty applications for registration of books were sanctioned during the year against 22 in 1331 F

SECTION III

Nizamiah Observatory

321. Mr. T P Bhaskaran, M A, F R A S, continued in charge of the Observatory during the year under report

322. During the year the object glass of the Grubb Equatorial was mounted and the preliminary observations for the correct adjustment of the instrument were carried out. It is proposed to devote this telescope in the first instance mainly to observations of Variable Stars in co-operation with the Variable Star Section of the British Astronomical Association. The erection of the Seismograph was completed by the 9th September 1923 and regular records

were commenced on that date. The first record showed the great Earthquake in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Astrographic work still continues to form the most important item in the programme of work as in previous years. Eighty five photographs were taken for various purposes with the Astrographic telescope. Besides, the measures of ninety three plates were completed and four plates were secured of the field of the Lunar Eclipse of the 14th August 1924 for determining the positions of the stars likely to be occulted during the Eclipse. The reductions of the remaining 45 plates of Zone—21° were completed during the year. In Zone—23° Standard Coordinates have been computed for the Reference Stars in the Cordova Catalogue as far as R. A. 14^h, and thirty plates have been reduced. The printing of Vol. V (Zone—21°) was commenced during the year and copies will be ready for distribution early in 1924. During the year the Director attended the meetings of the Indian Science Congress at Lucknow and also visited the observatories of Bombay and Agra.

323. The cost of maintaining the Observatory was Rs 37,790 as against
Expenditure. Rs. 51,169 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII

Revenue and Finance

SECTION I

Government Income and Expenditure

SERVICE HEADS

324 WHILE reviewing the Revised Estimates for 1332 F. it was noticed that the monsoon was particularly disappointing in its North-East current, as a consequence of which the hot weather rice crop was materially affected and it was feared that Land Revenue would yield 27 lakhs less than what was originally estimated. This shortage, however, was expected to be made up by Customs, Railway and other receipts. As regards the expenditure it was anticipated that the departments would spend nearly to the full extent of the grants at their disposal.

The accounts for 1332 F. have now been closed, and show that as regards both receipts and expenditure the actuals are better than the Budget as well as the Revised Estimates. The figures in lakhs are as follows —

Heads	Normal	Estimates			Actuals compared with	
		Original 1332 F	Revised 1332 F	Actuals	Original	Normal
<i>Ordinary Service Receipts</i>		701 49	700 69	703 96	713 46	12 77
<i>Ordinary Service Expenditure</i>		660 96	659 04	631 57	614 31	14 73
	(1)	40 53	41 65	72 39	99 15	57 50
<i>Deduct Famme and Debt Redemption Reserves</i>	(2)	25 00	25 00	24 93	25 00	58 62
<i>Extraordinary Receipts</i>			10 00	04	04	9 96
<i>Do Expenditure</i>			10 31	17 90	17 54	7 23
<i>Deduct Net Extraordinary Expenditure</i>	(8)		31	17 86	17 50	17 19
<i>Surplus i.e. (1) less (2) & (8)</i>		15 53	16 34	29 60	56 65	40 31
<i>Deduct Departmental Balances</i>				13 88	24 65	24 65
<i>Net Surplus</i>		15 53	16 34	16 22	32 00	15 66
						16 47

Although as anticipated in the Revised, Land Revenue receipts have fallen short by 27·16 lakhs, and the extraordinary receipts for Development have not been realized at all, the Customs Revenue, under which 115 lakhs were budgetted and 125 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimates, is actually 131·47 lakhs. Interest (Budget 38·66 and Revised 39·51) is actually 40·71 after allocating the interest of the various reserves. The improvement is due partly to higher bank rates and partly to an increase in the interest-bearing deposits with the Imperial Bank. As was anticipated in the Revised Estimates, Railways brought in 12·00, Forests 2·05, Excise 2·64 and Opium 2·71 more than the Budget.

On the expenditure side the departmental savings (24·65 lakhs) for 1332 F. are mainly due to the economy which the departments have exercised in their contingencies, travelling allowances and tour and special charges. The savings under these heads amount to 13·86 lakhs.

The unspent balances of the reserves placed at the disposal of the respective departments amount to 4 75 and the savings of unfilled vacancies to 5 53. There is also a saving of 1 67 under the grant for petty repairs and rent, the increased receipts (which the administrative departments are under the departmentalisation rules allowed to utilise) have in the aggregate been 46. On the other hand the aggregate excess expenditure on Works in the Public Works and allied departments has been 2 40 lakhs.

The year 1332 F was the first year of the triennial contract under the scheme for the departmentalization of the finances and the wholesome effect of this system is evident from the actual expenditure. The ordinary actual surplus is 99 15 against the estimated surplus of 41 65 lakhs. After setting apart from this 25 00 lakhs for the Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves and meeting extraordinary expenditure of 17 50 chiefly on account of Special Law charges (10 85), Peshkari dues (3 89) and other extraordinary charges (2 76), the year still leaves a surplus of 56 65, of which 24 65 will be at the disposal of departments and 32 00 is the net surplus to Government as against 16 34 lakhs originally estimated.

REVENUE RECEIPTS

325. The following statement shows the variations from the Budget —

Budget Heads	Estimated 1332		Actuals	Better
	Original	Revised		
<i>Better</i>				
2 Forest	5 50	6 66	7 55	2 05
3 Customs	115 00	125 00	131 47	16 47
4 A Excise	144 30	145 55	146 94	2 64
4 B Opium	9 00	10 24	11 71	2 71
5 B Registration	2 10	2 32	2 22	12
8 A Interest	38 66	39 51	40 71	2 05
9 Mint	1 00	1 71	1 71	71
32 Irrigation	10	10	11	01
33 Railways	18 54	30 70	30 54	12 00
37 Telephone	42	51	52	10
40 A Famine			78	78
41 Miscellaneous	2 30	1 63	3 26	96
Total	336 92	363 03	377 52	+ 40 60
<i>Worse</i>				<i>Worse</i>
1 Land Revenue	300 00	273 00	272 84	27 16
1 B Forest by Revenue	4 58	4 32	4 44	09
5 A Stamps	17 00	16 21	16 01	09
6 Mines	1 20	95	97	23
10 Paper Currency	2 20	2 17	2 17	03
11 Exchange	20	8 15	10	10
12 Post Office	7 82	8 05	7 69	13
38 Development	10 00	04	04	9 96
Total	342 95	307 89	305 16	— 37 79
Unaffected Heads	30 82	32 18	30 82	.
Grand Total	710 69	704 00	718 50	+ 2 81

Under-Estimates

326. The increase is chiefly due to an improvement of 1 96 under timber and other Forest produce removed by Government agency and receipts from confiscated produce 0 09 lakhs.

Forest 2 05

327 There is an increase in revenue in the districts both under exports (13·20) and imports and salt duties (6·86). On the other hand the share of the Dewani in the revenue from Hyderabad City and Secunderabad has been less by 3·59. There has been no change in the rate of duties imposed but the result is mainly attributable to the district traders placing themselves in direct communication with dealers outside the Dominions.

328. The renewal of contracts for the sale of *Sendha* and liquor has Excise 2·64 mainly contributed to this increase.

329. The increase here also is due mainly to renewal of contracts, 0·54 under Opium and 1·29 under *Ganja*. The Opium 2·71 savings in the cost and sale commission of opium (0·88) make up the remaining increase.

330. There was an improvement of 10·33 made up to a large extent by the Interest on Bank balances (6·96) due to better Bank rates as well as increased deposits. The increase under Interest on Rupee Investments amounted to 1·58, on Takavi and other loans to 1·25, and on advances to commercial concerns yielded 0·54. On the other hand the transfer of accrued interest to the Railway, Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves, which it was decided should go to these Reserves, has reduced the receipts by 8·12; also there was an over-estimate of 0·16 under Interest on Sterling Investments.

331. The increase is chiefly under profit on coinage of Ashrafis. Mint 71.

332. The greater part of the increase is in the net earnings of the Railways 12·00 Metre Gauge Railways.

333. The increase is due to transfer from the Famine Insurance Reserve to meet the expenditure *per contra*. Famine 78.

334. The increase chiefly falls under Miscellaneous receipts (1·33) on account of recovery of payments which had been previously made to Court of Wards from service heads. The decrease under other items (0·37) accounts for the difference. Miscellaneous 96.

335. There are small variations under the remaining heads which do not call for any remarks. Other Heads 23.

Over-Estimates.

336. The loss in revenue is due to deficient rainfall which affected adversely the *tabi* crops. Land Revenue—27·16.

337. The anticipated receipts have not been realized, as the distribution of land grants under the Colonization Scheme could not be started. Development—9·96.

338. Minor variations under the remaining heads have contributed collectively to the decrease. Other heads—67.

Service Expenditure

339. The variations are as follows (in lakhs) excluding 8.00 for Development that had been provided provisionally in anticipation of promised receipts.

Heads	Budget 1932 F	Adjust- ments	Adjust- ed grant 1932 F	Actuals 1932 F	Better + Worse—	Dept Savings	Net Saving
Land Revenue	67 68		67 68	62 90	4 78	58	1 20
Land Revenue Irrigation		9 26	9 26	9 26			
Forest	9 03		9 03	8 32	71	70	01
Customs	14 93		14 93	14 60	33	33	
Excise	27 11	— 07	27 04	24 52	2 52	12	2 40
Opium	1 04	07	1 11	1 12	— 01		— 01
Stamps	2 18		2 18	1 58	60	67	— 07
Registration	1 01		1 01	81	20	17	03
Mines	50		50	15	05	05	
Interest	19 00		19 00	18 40	60		60
Debt Redemption	10 00		10 00	10 00			
Mint	2 72		2 72	2 17	55	66	— 11
Paper Currency	73		73	50	23	23	
Exchange	50		50	1 45	— 95		— 95
Post Office	10 62		10 62	10 20	42	16	26
Payments to H E H	50 00		50 00	50 00			
General Administration	34 59	— 41	34 18	32 09	2 09	1 12	07
Political Charges	4 61		4 61	5 67	— 1 06	41	— 1 47
Pensions							
Life Insurance		12	12	42			
Mansabs	16 54		16 54	16 64	— 10		— 10
Military	69 54		69 54	61 33	8 21	2 69	5 52
Courts	19 90	— 55	19 35	18 24	1 11	1 29	— 18
Jails	5 47		5 47	4 11	1 36	1 47	— 11
Police	58 60	55	59 15	55 54	3 61	2 37	1 24
Education	66 79		66 79	59 33	7 46	6 18	1 28
Medical	19 61		19 61	15 79	3 82	3 03	79
Religious	9 97		9 97	10 06	— 09	25	— 34
Agriculture	2 70		2 70	79	1 91	1 92	— 01
Veterinary	4 01		1 01	2 65	1 36	1 09	27
Co-operative	2 92		2 92	2 00	92	26	66
Minor Departments	1 02		1 02	1 07	— 05	— 11	06
Munic & Pub Impts	31 09	1 91	33 00	30 35	2 65	2 46	19
Buildings & Comms	50 55	— 2 91	47 64	50 59	— 2 95	— 3 17	22
Irrigation	34 78	— 6 76	28 02	27 27	75	52	23
Railways	3 27		3 27	82	2 45	1 20	1 25
Printing	1 03		1 03	90	18	13	
Industrial	1 37	— 01	1 36	1 18	18	18	
Development Nimal	7 93	— 1 50	6 43	8 71	— 2 28	— 2 31	03
Famine				78	— 78	— 78	
Famine Insurance	15 00		15 00	15 00			
Miscellaneous	8 01		8 01	19 24	— 11 23		— 11 23
Total	686 35		686 35	656 85	+29 50	+28 87	+ 5 63

The net effect of the adjustments due to classification and transfer from one head to another is given below —

Nature of Expenditure	Amount	From Head	To Head
Salaries	07	Excise	Opium
Do	42	General Administration	Life Insurance
Salaries and contingencies	55	Courts	Police
Contingencies	01	Industrial	General Administration (Industries Secretariat)
Works	2 50	Buildings & Communications	Irrigation
Do	1 50	Development	Buildings & Communications
Do	9.26	Irrigation	Land Revenue Irrigation
Do	1.91	Buildings & Communications	Water Works

The first four adjustments are allocations of the charges to their proper heads and the remaining are redistribution by the departments of the total amount allotted for Works after the Budget had been framed

The savings which are creditable to Government under the departmentalization rules are mostly on account of the difference between the budgetted and the initial scale of pay in the case of vacancies during the course of the year. In addition to this, the lapses under pensions, *mansabs*, special allowances, *qcomras mamuls*, *rusums*, Irregular Troops and sinecure allowances are also, under Rule 7, creditable to Government. Such heads too as Interest and Exchange, which are merely Finance Resource Heads, are closed to Government account.

The following is an analysis of the savings to Government due to the above causes.—

Major Heads	Salaries and Pensions	Others	Total
Land Revenue	3 02	1 18	4 20
Forests	01		01
Excise	69	1 71	2 40
Opium	— 01		— 01
Stamps	— 07		— 07
Registration	03		03
Interest		60	60
Mint	— 11		— 11
Exchange		— 95	— 95
Post Office	26		26
General Administration	97		97
Political Charges	08	— 1 50	— 1 47
Mansabs		— 10	— 10
Military	5 32	20	5 52
Courts	— 18		— 18
Jails	— 11		— 11
Police	1 24		1 24
Education	1 28		1 28
Medical	79		79
Religious	— 04	— 80	— 84
Agriculture	— 01		— 01
Veterinary	27		27
Co-operative	30	36	66
Miscellaneous	06		06
Municipality and Public Improvements	05	14	19
Buildings & Communications	22		22
Irrigation	23		23
Railways		1 25	1 25
Development	03		03
Miscellaneous		— 11 23	— 11 23
Total	+14 27	— 8 64	+ 5 63

It will be observed that in the year 1332 F. there has been a saving of 14.27 under salaries and pensions and of 3.09 under *rusums*, compensations, etc. Purely Finance Heads, *viz*, Interest, Exchange and Remittances, Railways and Miscellaneous adjustments have contributed to save 4.91. These aggregate savings of 22.27 have been reduced to 5.63 only by the extraordinary expenditure of 16.64 lakhs which has been allowed under departmentalization rule 5 under Receptions, etc. (1.50) Religious and other special allowances (.40) Special Law charges (10.85) and settlement of old Peshkari claims 3.89 lakhs.

The details of the departmental balances carried to the credit of the respective departments are given in the statement below —

Major Heads	Salaries	Contingencies T A & Special charges	Receipts Better + Worse—	Rent, petty re- pairs, etc	Works	Reserves	Total
Land Revenue	07	25	02	15		09	58
Forests		25		08	37		70
Customs		15		18			33
Excise		12					12
Stamps	01	17				19	67
Registration	06	05				06	17
Mines		05					05
Mint		56		01		09	66
Paper Currency		23					23
Post Office	03	09		01			16
General Administration	06	95	05	06			1 12
Political Charges	05	30	01	01		01	41
Military	1 07	1 46	09	06		01	2 69
Courts	39	14	68	13			1 29
Jails	22	1 99	— 78	04			1 47
Police	2 11	28	— 14	12			2 37
Education	88	2 29	33	56		2 12	6 18
Medical	12	1 85	20	10		76	3 03
Religious		06				19	25
Agriculture	02	30	01			1 59	1 92
Veterinary	19	76	01	05		05	1 09
Co-operative		02		05		19	26
Misc Minor Depts		— 11					— 11
Municipalities		02			2 44		2 46
Buildings & Comms					— 3 17		— 3 17
Irrigation	25				27		52
Railways		1 20					1 20
Printing		13					13
Industrial						18	18
Development					— 2 31		— 2 31
Famine						— 78	— 78
Total	5 58	18 86	46	1 67	— 2 40	4 75	23 87

The only figures that require explanation in the above statement are the following —

340. The budget grant under Municipality and Public Improvements was 31.09 and to this were transferred 1.91 from Buildings and Communications for Water Works, raising the total grant to 33.00. Against this the total expenditure has been 30.35, leaving a saving of 2.65 distributed as follows. —

Municipality and Public Improvements	
Deptl Balance	+ 2 46
Adjust to Govt	+ 19
Net	2 65

Hyderabad Municipality	..	— 0 07
City Improvement Board and Public Gardens...	2 05	
Water Works (Buildings and Communications grant)	..	0 46
Flood Remedial Works	..	02
		2 46

Salaries, pensions, etc., credited to Government .. 19

Total .. 2 65

341 The total grant for 1332 F was 50 55 which after the adjustments previously mentioned in paragraph 21 was reduced to 47 64 The actual expenditure was 50 59 or 2 95 in excess, which is made up as follows :—

Buildings and Communications	— 3 17
Deptl Balance	+ 22
Adjust to Govt	—
Net	2 95

Buildings and Communications Excess	3 57
Deduct savings Special Works Division	.. 0 40
.. Government salaries and pensions	.. 22
Net Excess	.. 2 95

The excess spent will be the first charge on the next year's grant of the department

342 Excluding the special grant of 8 lakhs, the normal grant for the Development Department was 7 93 which after transfer of 1 50 to Buildings was reduced to 6 43 Against this, the department has spent 8 71 and the adjustments due to Government amount to 0 03 The excess expenditure to the debit of the department 2 31 will be the first charge on receipts of the department next year.

Development	— 2 31
Deptl Balance	03
Adjustment to Govt	—
Net	2 28

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

343. Capital Expenditure is less than the Budget Estimate by 78 57 lakhs mainly under Railways both ordinary and Development The actual and estimated figures under different heads are shown below —

	Orgl Estt	Actuals
Irrigation ..	15 00	12 65
Railway Construction and Compensation .	92 50	30 67
Electricity ..	7 00	4 58
Workshop .	1 50	0 70
Printing .	1 68	1 16
Telephone .	1 94	1 56
Industries ..	1 94	0 01
Development (Railway) ..	17 34	.
	138 90	60 33

The estimated amount for Railway Capital Works was not fully spent partly owing to delay in receipt of materials and partly on account of slowing down of the Railway programme. In the case of Capital Expenditure of other quasi-commercial concerns, the saving is due mainly to delay in the receipt of materials from England.

INVESTMENTS

344. The amount provided for Investment was not fully utilised in the case of Singareni Collieries (5 lakhs) and Railway Company Debentures to the extent of 5 lakhs B G. in each case.

Provision	40 84
Actuals	29 16
Savings	11 68

DEBT HEADS

345 The transactions under Debt Heads have resulted in an addition to the Cash Balance of 158 72 against 30 99 lakhs estimated in the Budget. The variations of the respective minor heads are tabulated below —

	Estimates Net	Actuals		Difference Worse
		In- comings	Out- goings	
Government Debt	— 80	13	21	— 08
Deposits bearing interest		5 29		5 29
Deposits not bearing interest	3 95	160 13	117 19	12 91
Advances bearing interest	—7 98	13 93	11 13	2 50
Advances not bearing interest	10 55	56 84	71 77	—17 93
Remittances, cheques and suspense	22	102 63	30	102 33
Departmental balances		30 24	5 59	24 65
Reserves	25 00	40 78	11 76	29 02
Total	30 99	410 27	251 55	158 72

346 The deficit of 0 80 is reduced to 0 08 on account of the provision for the repayment of the short term loan of 1330 F. Government Debt 72 not having been fully utilised

347 The cash in deposit on account of various Reserves is as follows —
Reserves

	Estimate Net	Actuals Net	Difference
Famine Reserve	15 00	14 86	— 14
Debt Redemption Reserve	10 00	12 51	2 51
O.S. Stabilization Reserve		—3 01	— 3 01
Railway Reserve		4 66	4 66
Total	25 00	20 02	5 02

No investments were made from these Funds in 1932 F. The increase over estimates is due to the decision to credit these funds with their interest. Decrease under Famine Reserve is due to Famine expenditure of previous years now adjusted against the Reserve. The minus entry in the O.S. Stabilization Reserve is due to the difference between the accounts rate and the rate at which 224 lakhs of rupees were taken back. The credit for the profits gained in minting these rupees had previously been taken to the credit of this Reserve.

348. There is an increase of 5 29 lakhs chiefly on account of Funded Deposits — Life Insurance 4 64, Electricity depreciation 61, Telephone 0 04, which brought in more than the estimates.
Deposits bearing interest 5 29

349. The incomings exceed the outgoings by 8 99 more than the Budget Estimate and are mainly on account of Local Funds (2 00), Municipality (1 02), Dress Funds (1 10), securities of Public Works contractors (4 17), Court of Wards (2 74), Villages under attachment (1 48) which are in part counterbalanced by excess outgoings mainly under personal and temporary Deposits.
Deposits not bearing interest 8 99

350 Under Advances bearing interest, there is a net surplus of 10 43 lakhs chiefly due to repayment of Revenue *Takavis* and of Loans due by Jagirdars and others.
Advances bearing interest 10 43

351 The anticipated surplus of 10 55 was converted into a deficit of 17 93 chiefly on account of comage advances for the purchase of silver
Advances not bearing interest—28 lb

352 The incoming under Remittances exceeded the outgoings by 154 60 lakhs. The Sarf-i-Khas remittance of the previous year adjusted during this year amounted to 143 81 lakhs and other departmental remittances, etc., to 10 79 lakhs. On the other hand cheques cashed and suspense have reduced the remittance surplus by 50 57, chiefly due to adjustment of a Sarf-i-Khas cheque of 1331 F for 54 00 lakhs, on account of the Electricity department 0 80 lakhs, Workshop 0 56 lakhs and other minor variations 0 34 lakhs. The actual surplus 102 33 compared with the budget deficit of 0 22 shows a betterment by 102 11
Remittances and Cheques 102 11

353 The net unspent balances placed at the credit of various departments amounted to 24 65 lakhs
Departmental Balances 24 65

BALANCES

354 The closing balance was estimated at 369 02; against this, the actual balance was 544 85. The improvement of 175 83 lakhs was due to increase in Service Receipts (2 81) saving in expenditure, (37 50 lakhs) decrease in Capital outlay and investments 90 25, greater excess of incoming over outgoings under Debt Head transactions 103 08 lakhs; counterbalanced on the other hand by a decrease in the opening balance which was short of the estimate by 57 81

The financial position at the close of the year was as follows —

	Receipts			Disbursements		
	Original	Actual	Difference	Original	Actual	Difference
Service Heads	710 69	713 50	2 81	694 85	656 85	—37 50
Departmental Balance Net		24 65	24 65		24 65	24 65
Capital and Investment				170 74	89 49	—90 25
Debt Head Surplus	30 99	134 07	103 08			
Total	741 68	872 22	130 54	874 09	770 99	—103 10
Opening Balance	501 43	443 62	—57 81	369 02	544 85	175 83
Grand Total	1,243 11	1,315 84	72 73	1,243 11	1,315 84	72 73

SECTION II

Paper Currency Department

355. Notes of the denomination of Five, Ten and Hundred rupees were in circulation as in the previous year. In para 312 of the General Administration Report for 1329 Fash it was stated that as One rupee notes were not accepted by the public as readily as those of higher denominations it had been decided to withdraw them from circulation as soon as circumstances permitted, and accordingly, they have not been re-issued since then. Out of 21 lakhs one-rupee notes which had been issued 20,90,812 were withdrawn to the end of 1332 Fash, leaving 9,188 in circulation.
Note Issue

356. Excluding notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the net circulation of notes of various denominations on the last day of 1331 and 1332 Fasli was as follows :—

Year	O.S. Rs. in lakhs
1331 Fasli	.. 139·45
1332 Fasli	.. 159·87

The percentage of notes of various denominations to the gross circulation (Rs. 1,82,39,963) was as follows on the last day of 1332 Fasli :—

	Per cent.
1 rupee notes	.. .. 0·1
5 „	.. .. 12·5
10 „	.. .. 45·4
100 „	.. .. 42·0

357. The Paper Currency Reserve stood as follows on the last day of 1331 and 1332 Fasli :—

	1331 F.	1332 F.
O.S. Rupee coins	.. .. 96,60,094	1,45,12,463
B.G. Rupee coins	.. .. B.G. Rs. 17,14,285 equivalent to O.S. Rs. 19,19,999-2-8	.. ..
5 per cent. War Bonds	.. .. B.G. Rs. 31,95,000 equivalent to O.S. Rs. 37,27,500	B.G. Rs. 37,27,500 equivalent to O.S. Rs. 43,48,750

The interest due on investments to the end of 1332 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,16,894. After deducting Rs. 5,353 on account of establishment charges for the year and Rs. 61,853 for depreciation at 10 per cent. on total capital expenditure of Rs. 6,18,529 incurred to the end of 1332 Fasli for engraving plates and printing notes, etc., there was a net gain of Rs. 1,49,688.

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous

SECTION I

Ecclesiastical Department

358 Moulvi Habeeb-ul-Rahman Khan Saheb Sherwani (Nawal) Sadar
 Contol Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Sadr-us-Sudur
 during the year under report

359 The Budget provision and expenditure on account of religious
 Budget provision and Ex- and charitable grants in 1331 and 1332 F are given
 penditure below —

Fash year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
1331	9,00,000	9,54,227
1332	9,70,500	10,06,022

360 The following statement shows how the expenditure was
 Details of Expenditure distributed.

Heads	1331 F	1332 F
Cost of Ecclesiastical Department	1,57,643	1,10,812
Mosques and Temples	1,05,533	1,15,957
Grants to Religious and Charitable Institutions	92,951	1,47,208
Expenses in connection with Festivals	62,311	65,827
Mamuldaars	52,302	17,173
Yomadaars and Sahanaadaars	2,55,875	2,25,304
Charges on account of Pilgrims to Mecca	38,057	32,217
Charities	1,89,555	2,61,221
Total	9,54,227	10,06,022

The increase in the expenditure for 1332 F appears mainly under heads
 “Grants to Religious and Charitable Institutions” and “Charities”

361. With a view to secure uniformity the annual examinations of *Ahl-*
 New Measures *a-Khidmat-a-Sharia* (Religious office bearers) are now
 held in the month of Azar instead of in different
 months of the year, the *Darul Ifta* was transferred to the office of Sadarat-
 ul-Aliya under the supervision of the City Mufti (Moulvi Mir Ashraf Ali
 Saheb); the reciters of *Moulud-i-Sharif* have been compelled to observe
 the rules and regulations laid down in connection with *Milad*. The
 status of the Kazis in the Dominions has been raised by their being
 put on a par with Government servants in the matter of Leave
 Rules, etc., and their offices have also been treated like Government
 offices and supplied with necessary registers, etc and a circular has been
 issued prohibiting the distribution of *Nikahana* (Kazis' fees) among the
 relatives of Kazis, the present recipients being allowed to receive payment
 as usual until their life time. Improvements have been effected in the
 management of *Rosa-i-Buzurg* Estate (at Gulbarga) in the way of liquidation

of debt and establishment of schools and hospitals out of the Local Fund grant and it is proposed to construct a monastery in the court yard of the tomb and to lay out pipes at the Roza at Government expenses

SECTION II

Electricity Department

362 Mr O H Browne, Assistant Director, Electricity Department acted as Director up to 16th Azar 1332 F when
 Control Mr. R L Gamlen the permanent incumbent returned from England (where he had been sent on Government duty) and continued in charge of the Department for the rest of the year

363 As before, there were 8 main and feeder lines and 39 sub-stations.
 Number of lines 5,407 yards of cable of various sizes costing Rs. 73,375
 and 5,870 yards of overhead lines costing Rs 55,930
 were laid during the year

Including Secunderabad there were 3,648 consumers at the end of 1332 F Forty nine water pumps, 100 flour and rice mills, three X-ray apparatus, 13 mortar mills, 2 ice-factories, one tile factory and 42 motors for other works were worked by electricity

364 The total income of the Department derived from the sale of energy was Rs 8,15,882 against Rs 6,15,649 in
 Receipts and Expenditure the preceding year The net profit, after deducting Rs. 4,79,563 on account of cost generation, distribution, etc, and Rs 1,26,276 for depreciation, amounted to Rs 2,10,043 which show a return of 5.2 per cent on capital outlay (amounting to Rs 39,97,267 to the end of 1332 F) against 4.5 in the preceding year.

365 Owing to rise in the price of coal and freight charges, the following increases were made in the rates of current.
 Changes

- (i) Light from As 6 to 7 per unit
- (ii) Fan , As 3 to 3½ do
- (iii) Flat rate As 4 to 4½ do
- (iv) Special Power .. Addition of 25 per cent
 Consumers to original rate

SECTION III

Workshop

366. From the beginning of 1332 F the Workshop Department has been working on commercial lines The turn-over
 Work done during 1332 F for the year under report including work done for capital, increase in stock in trade and in value of stores in stock amounted to Rs. 4,99,702 against Rs. 3,65,083 in the preceding year

367. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4,95,441.
 Expenditure Of this, Rs. 2,07,671 were spent on purchases and other expenses for turn-over; Rs. 1,48,745 on wages of workmen; Rs 59,801 on establishment; Rs 14,538 on contingencies; Rs. 14,682 on account of depreciation on buildings and machinery; and Rs. 50,504 for payment of interest on capital outlay. The net profit of the Department during the year amounted to Rs 4,261.

SECTION IV

City Improvement Board

368 Mr Bhowhani, B.A , C E , was in charge of the City Improvement Board during the year under report

Control

369 In the year under report, river improvement work, Kolsawadi side, construction of two roads to the Metie Gauge Railway Station, and the Akbari Jah Bazaar scheme were completely finished, whilst the following works were in progress—construction of houses for the poor at Nampalli and in the Mussul-lum Jung Garden quarters, improvement of Sultan Shahi, Nampalli and Mussallum Jung quarters, construction of Afzul Sagari storm-water drain, the covered storm-water drains in Sultan Shahi and Nampalli and the open drain in the Lingampalli quarters, draining of Mu Jumla tank, construction of a goods shed road from Kachiguda station, and widening of the Afzal Shahi road

Works

370 The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 6,85,464 against Rs 7,64,135 in the preceding year Of this sum, Rs 1,10,635 were spent on establishment, Rs 4,81,862 on construction, Rs 71,298 on compensation, Rs 3,974 on maintenance and Rs 17,695 on tools and plant

Expenditure

SECTION V

Department of Statistics

371 Moulvi Mohammed Rahmatullah Saheb continued as Director of Statistics during the year under report

Control

372 Besides the weekly season and crop reports, crop forecasts and periodical returns relating to Joint Stock Companies were prepared and published at regular intervals Statistics were also compiled and published regarding the retail prices of principal food grains and imports of commodities into Hyderabad and Secunderabad and regarding factories and industrial establishment employing 20 or more labourers according to special prescribed forms Statistics were collected and compiled regarding spinning and weaving mills. The rainfall statistics for 27 years (1804 to 1830 F), the statistics of house rents for 7 years (1828 to 1829 F), and the postal statistics for the quinquennium (1825 to 1829) were collected during the year under report

Work Done

373 The cost of the Department was Rs 41,190 against Rs 29,255 in the preceding year

Cost of the Department,

SECTION VI

The Gazetteer Department

374. Moulvi Mohammed Rahmutullah Saheb continued in charge of the Department during the year under report

Control

375. This Department was established on the 1st Bahmon 1332 F. with a view to revise and prepare an accurate and up-to-date Gazetteer of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions There will be two volumes for each district, the second volume forming a statistical appendix to the first Both the volumes will be compiled and published in Urdu and English

Origin

376. The total cost for maintaining the Gazetteer Department amounted to Rs. 6,811.

Cost of the Department.

SECTION VII

Development Department

377 In para 375 of the previous year's Report it was remarked that the greater part of 1331 F was taken up in organizing the Department, formulating a definite policy of colonisation in the Forest areas, drawing up a programme of communications and making preliminary enquiries to enable conclusions to be arrived at on broad lines as to the best means of carrying out the work assigned. The Department had been under the direct control of the Honourable the President, but, owing to the change in the Presidentship, the "Development Board" consisting of officers noted in the margin with a standing committee of the officers whose names are marked with an asterisk was constituted during the year. As decided by the Board, the Revenue Department and the Forest Department have made over 4 lakhs and 3 lakhs acres of land, respectively, for purposes of colonisation. A detailed statement of survey numbers was prepared showing against each number whether it is fit or unfit for cultivation and whether it contains any source of irrigation, the name of Taluk and village where it exists and its distance from the Railway Station. During the year under report, 644 applications were received from the ryots of the British Government and 2,818 applications from the ryots of this State. 63 of the former and 600 of the latter had, respectively, paid Rs. 3,12,265 for the purchase of 1,54,915 acres of land and Rs. 2,36,392 for 1,18,124 acres. The work of farming blocks to be given to the purchasers after effecting survey and marking boundary limits is in progress.

- Colonisation
- (1) Nawab Wahi-ud-Doulnah Bahadur, *President, Executive Council*
- (2) Nawab Tilavat Jung Bahadur, *Public Works Department, Member*
- (3)* Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, *Finance Member and Chairman, Standing Committee*
- (4)* Raj Fateh Nawaz Want Bahadur, *Revenue Member*
- (5)* Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, *Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation Branch*
- (6) Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur, *Inspector-General of Forests*
- (7)* Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung Bahadur, *Secretary*

378 Mr M. Ahsan, M. I. E., (India) continued to work as Commissioner of the Development Department under Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation Branch, during the year under report. Work is being executed in the Adilabad and Warangal Districts. A separate staff has been employed for the former district whilst the work in the latter district is under the supervision of Irrigation Officers. During the year two Investigation parties were started, one at Adilabad and the other at Warangal. The Standing Committee of the Development Board decided that for purposes of communication and traffic, the different roads to the extent of 450 miles should be taken up for surveys in the Adilabad District.

The total grant provided in the budget for 1332 F was Rs. 14,22,000 and the total expenditure Rs. 8,52,000. Excluding the expenditure of Rs. 12,000 under suspense, the actual expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 4,53,000. Of this, Rs. 1,39,000 were spent on buildings, Rs. 1,90,000 on communications and Rs. 1,24,000 on tanks and canals. The net expenditure incurred on Works in the Adilabad district was Rs. 3,03,000 and on the executive establishment Rs. 1,74,000 against Rs. 2,53,000 and Rs. 1,34,000, respectively, in 1331 F.

SECTION VIII

Archæology

379. During the year under review and in the preceding year Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, the permanent Director of Archaeology, was away on deputation to Europe and Islamic countries in order to study the monuments there. In the course

Control.

of his tour Mr Yazdani was asked by the Government of India to represent them at the Centenary meeting of the Societe Asiatique of Paris, which he did with the sanction of His Exalted Highness' Government. During the Director's absence Mr Ali Asghar Bilgrami held charge of the current work of the Department

380 The principal conservation operations carried out during the two years under review relate to the Aurangabad District Professor Ceconi and Count Orsini were engaged for another season to complete the cleaning and fixing of the frescoes which for insufficiency of time had been left out in the previous year's campaign (1330 F) It is gratifying to learn that the entire series of these unique paintings is absolutely safe now and that the danger of decay is removed for at least two centuries to come The cost involved in the operations carried out in 1331 F amounted to O.S. Rs 61,605

Another important work done in the Aurangabad District was the setting up of a marble screen round the tomb of the Emperor Aurangzeb The expenses involved in this undertaking amounted to Rs 21,189

Other important monuments repaired during the period under review are —

Madrasa Mahmud Gawan, Bidar

Hanamkonda Temple, Warangal

Dichpalli Temple, Nizamabad

European Cemetery, Mominabad

The total cost on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs 28,241-8-9 in the year 1331 F and to Rs 39,143-14-8 in 1332 F

An antique square tower, the architectural design of which resembles that of the Buddhist temple at Nagapatam and Chaukhandi at Sarnath, has been discovered by Mr T Sreenivas at Almapalli, about five miles off Jedcherla (Mahbubnagar District) A detailed survey of this monument is under contemplation by the Department

381 The total cost for maintaining the Archæological Department was Rs 39,952 against Rs. 46,947 in the previous years

Cost of the Department

SECTION IX

Government Central Press

382 Mr R. V Pillai, Bar-at-Law, continued as Superintendent, Government Central Press during the year under report.

Control

383 During the year, 17,449 pages (Type) were composed and 81,33,674 impressions printed as against 18,353 and 96,32,872 respectively, in the preceding year. The number of pages written for the Litho Press and the impressions printed thereon were 20,172 and 62,89,033, respectively, as against 16,711 pages and 48,21,008 impressions in 1331 F. 3,18,989 books were bound during the year as compared with 1,51,670 in 1331 F Besides, perforation, embossing, ruling and numbering work was also done in the Press.

Printing and Binding

384. During the year 7,364 lb. of type valued at Rs. 3,282 were cast as against 8,236 lb. valued at Rs. 3,131 in the previous year.

Type Foundry.

385. In all B G Rs. 70,000 were sanctioned for casting Urdu types of approved design. Out of this sum, Rs 3,685 were spent for the purchase of certain founts from Beyrout, Syria. As the original types got from Beyrout were incomplete the work of cutting the punches is being done by an engraver engaged for the purpose. So far about one-fourth of cutting the punches in one body has been done and the rest will be completed in about 4-6 months but this work can be finished in lesser time provided the Press succeeds in getting the punch cutter from Madras.

386. Excluding amount written off for usual depreciation and wear and tear, the net value of plant at the end of 1331 F. was Rs 1,13,692. New machinery to the value of Rs 1,12,553 was added during the year, bringing up the total value of plant to Rs. 2,26,245.

387. The total value of the Press stores, binding materials and paper for printing purposes that remained in stock at the end of 1331 F was Rs. 22,085. During the year, materials of the value of Rs. 55,655 were added to the stores, making a total value of Rs. 77,740, out of which materials of the value of Rs. 38,754 were consumed, leaving materials of the value of Rs. 43,986 in the stores at the end of 1332 F. The reason for the large balance in stock was that certain articles ordered from the firm in England arrived only during the last month of the Fashl year.

388. During the year Rs. 3,493 were realized on account of subscriptions, advertisements and sale of *Jareeda* (Government Gazette) against Rs 3,778 in the previous year. There were 81 subscribers at the end of 1332 F and 730 copies of *Jareeda* were sent to Government offices against 708 in 1331 F.

389. The total cash receipts, departmental Book-adjustments including the cost of *Jareeda* and other unfinished works chargeable to Government offices amounted to Rs 1,3,948 and the total expenditure to Rs 1,74,490 as against Rs. 1,41,853 and Rs 1,27,810 respectively in 1331 F., resulting in a profit of Rs 9,458 earned by the Press in 1332 F over its working cost against Rs 14,043 in 1331 F. The decrease in profit was mainly due to payment of arrears of grade increments to the staff of the Press.

390. The reorganisation scheme for the expansion of the Press which was sanctioned by Government on 14th Bahmon 1332 F. was brought into effect from the same date, the principal features being —

- (1) The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of gazetted rank on a salary of Rs. 250-15/2-400;
- (2) The increase of establishment by 62 hands at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,793-12-0;
- (3) A grant of Rs. 1,68,000 on capital expenditure for machinery and building extensions;
- (4) A working capital of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purchase of paper; and
- (5) A grant of B.G. Rs 70,000 for capital expenditure for the *Nastaliq* Type Foundry.

